

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LVII] No 4 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, I

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:—Dundas Street. 381f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given not to land on any docks of the Independent Order of Foresters' Island, Deseronto, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not before 7 o'clock in the forenoon. People desiring to do business after hours must obtain a permit from the Superintendent of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Co. Ltd. All persons failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted. By order.

C. LURIE,
Superintendent.

52 c

DOXSEE & CO.

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

TRIMMED HATS

at Reduced Prices

UNTRIMMED 1.49
VELVET SHAPES

NEW BLOUSES

in Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe, in all the newest styles. In white, flesh, maize and Black. All sizes.

NECKWEAR

Georgette Crepe Collars, in pointed and square effects. Stock collars in Net, Lace and Crepe.

Ladies' and Children's

Wool Sets, Cap and Scarf. In blue, melore and white.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits.....92,102,072
Total Assets.....121,130,558

To our many Readers and Friends

we extend

The Compliments of the Season

and express the wish

"Let 1918 be the Best of Them All"

Adjourned Sale of Lands As Canadians See It for Taxes. In Another Part of France

The lands unsold at the recent "Sale for Arrears of Taxes," in the County of Lennox and Addington, on the 15th Dec. 1917, copies of which may be had at my office, were adjourned to WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23rd, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

"If the price offered for any land at the Adjourned Sale is less than the amount due for arrears of taxes, charges and costs, it shall be lawful for the municipality to purchase the same for the amount due."

W. J. SHANNON,

Treasurer of the County of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Napanee, Dec. 27th, A.D., 1917.

NOTICE!

A public meeting of the electors of the Municipality of Richmond will be held in the town hall, in Selby, on

Monday, Dec. 31st, 1917

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon

for the purpose of nominating a Reeve and four Councillors. And should more than the above named number remain in nomination then an election will be held on Monday, January 7th, 1918, from the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated at Selby, this 18th day of December, 1917.

JAMES MCKITTRICK,

Clerk of Richmond Township

New Years EXCURSIONS

FARE AND ONE THIRD

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

The congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Napanee, assembled last Sunday in their parish hall for the public expression and substantial appreciation of their esteem and gratitude to Mr. Pat. Gleeson, who for the past ten years, voluntary acceptance and faithfully fulfilled the position of joint treasurer and financial secretary of the Church besides giving his time and attentive interest to all collections and new arrangements. Very appropriately this blessed season of good will, when the Christian soul seems to expand and is enlarged under the genial influence of heaven-born generosity, was chosen to record these obligations and make a comparative small recognition for the services Mr. Gleeson gave so devotedly and faithfully for the temporal welfare of the parish. The choir was present and rendered some beautiful music in sacred selections. The Rev. Pastor in a few well chosen words explained the purpose of the meeting and very earnestly praised and endorsed the action of the congregation. The address which follows was read by Mr. D. J. Hogan and the presentation made in the name of the congregation by Mr. R. McNeil.

Dear Mr. Gleeson:

The members of St. Patrick's church have gathered together on the eve of the Holy Feast of Peace and Love, to express to you their heartfelt appreciation for the generous and attentive interest you have, for nearly twelve years, taken in the business and financial affairs, connected with St. Patrick's Church.

While convinced of the fact, that this labor on your part has been labor of love, voluntarily and unselfishly undertaken, at the request and in co-operation with our devoted and respected Pastor, in the interest of Church and Religion, we have long felt, however, that the time should no longer be postponed, which might permit us to give public expression of our appreciation and substantial testimony of the esteem in which you are held.

Disinterested and considerate hearers have suggested and selected this very appropriate time, when we are so desirous to commemorate the love of Bethlehem's King and the blessings brought to men of good will to publicly record the grateful feelings of St. Patrick's congregation and their unanimous admiration for your patient self-sacrificing and efficient service and your loyal and devoted attention to the temporalities of the Church. We all love and admire. Nowhere in the diocese are the financial affairs of any of its parishes in a more healthy condition, nowhere is the system of administration of these affairs arranged on a better business basis, and the account books of the church under your intelligent care, more accurate and methodically classified. The confidence and encouragement established by this happy condition is evidenced by the existing harmony and increased development both spiritual and temporal of the Church in this mission.

For the greater part of the twelve years of our zealous Pastor's administration the onus of the financial labors has been shouldered with the shoulders of the congregation.

France, Nov. 30th, 1917

DEAR DAD,—

Have not written for ten days now because of continued movement here and there until I am now back at No. 2.

About the ninth of this month several cases of diphtheria broke out at No. 2 so that everyone had to be isolated. I was caught carrying around some bugs in my throat and bundled off to St. Omer on the seventeenth. The doctor there looked at my throat, said it was as clear as a whistle, and dumped me out of dock on my birthday.

Of course from there I had to go to the base via the box-car route, following that there were ten days at the base, while they decided where to send me. Two other Napanee boys were at the base at the same time, Percy Laidley and Harold Martin, who used to live opposite Casey Denison's store. Both are well.

The Toronto Globe needs plenty of support in its attack on "The Problem." The number of soldiers who need to be isolated from the world on that account is astounding. Compulsory medical examination in connection with a marriage license is an absolute necessity.

I can give no confirmation or denial to the story about "Angels at the Marne." You must remember that the Marne battle followed the retreat from Mons and during that retreat the physical and mental strength of the men was taxed to the utmost. I do not doubt but that some of the foot weary, brain-fagged, men were heartened so much by the stand at the Marne that they saw many things, each man having a vision according to his temperament or state of exhaustion. The parson saw his angels, the hungry man his feast, and the booze-fighter—snakes.

About the untouched way-side cross, The fact that it is talked about

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
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 Total Deposits.....92,102,072
 Total Assets.....121,130,558

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
 Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, **E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.**

Yarker Branch, **R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.**

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

DIVIDEND NO. 18

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the six months ending November 30th, 1917, and that same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and all its Branches on or after the 2nd day of January, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th day of December to the 31st day of December, both inclusive.

By order of the board.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

General Manager.

Winnipeg, November 13th, 1917.

Don't Forget!

I am open to buy all kinds of
**Grain Seeds and Beans,
 Hay, Straw and Potatoes,
 in small or Car Lots
 AT TOP PRICES.**

And have For Sale

**Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed
 Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and
 Cotton Seed.**

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked
 with First-Class Goods.—A call
 will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
 NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
 Opposite Campbell House.

o'clock in the afternoon.
 Dated at Selby, this 18th day of
 December, 1917.

JAMES MCKITTRICK,

Clerk of Richmond Township

New Years EXCURSIONS

FARE AND ONE THIRD

NEW YEARS—Good going Dec. 29, 30 and 31, 1917, and Jan. 1st, 1918. Returning until Jan. 2, 1918.

DEPT.—East 3.30 p.m.; 8.55 a.m.; 2.50 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

West 2.32 a.m.; 6.00 a.m.; 10.55 a.m.; 4.20 p.m. and 7.35 p.m.

Improved service to Kingston, Tweed and intermediate points.

E. McLAUGHLIN, Town Agent.

R. E. McLEAN, Station Agent.

CANADIAN NORTHERN



Nomination Meeting!

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the electors of the Town of Napanee will be held at the

Town Hall, Napanee,

—on—

MONDAY, DEC. 31st, 1917

Between the hours of 7.30 and 8.30 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the offices of Mayor, Reeve, and six Councillors to represent the Town of Napanee in the Town Council for the year 1918. Also for the purpose of nominating Three members of the Board of Education for 1918.

If a greater number of Candidates are nominated than are required to be elected, then a Poll will be opened at the undermentioned Polling Sub-Divisions within the Town of Napanee on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D., 1918, the Polls to continue open from nine o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon and no longer.

POLLING SUB-DIVISIONS:

West Ward No. 1.—At Frank Kinkley's residence, C. W. Bowen, D.R.O., Jas. McGraw, Poll Clerk.

West Ward No. 1.—At Public Library Building, C. H. Lapum, D.R.O., Fred Hosey, Poll Clerk.

Centre Ward No. 1.—At Town Hall, Jas. M. Graham, D.R.O., Roy Moore, Poll Clerk.

Centre Ward No. 2.—At Mrs. Cronk's residence, Walter Metcalf, D. R. O., Richard McNeill, Poll Clerk.

East Ward.—At Reid's Implement Shop, Stanley R. Wales, D. R. O., Geo. A. Caton, Poll Clerk.

W. A. GRANGE,

Returning Officer.

Dated at Napanee, 21st Dec., 1917.

absolute necessity.

I can give no confirmation or denial to the story about "Angels at the Marne." You must remember that the Marne battle followed the retreat from Mons and during that retreat the physical and mental strength of the men were taxed to the utmost. I do not doubt but that some of the foot weary, brain-fagged, men were heartened so much by the stand at the Marne that they saw many things, each man having a vision according to his temperament or state of exhaustion. The parson saw his angels, the hungry man his feast, and the booze-fighter—snakes.

About the untouched way-side cross. The fact that it is talked about proves that there are not many of them. Now in France and Flanders there are thousands of these country shrines, thick as mile posts. Now being so many, the law of averages decrees that one must be in a spot where a shell has never dropped. There are many such unshelled small spots but in only a few cases does this quiet spot coincide with a cross.

My last letter describing the attitude of Canadians on conscription was written at St. Omer, and gave the opinion of men in that district. At the Canadian Base the attitude of the majority is exactly the opposite. They, almost to a man, favor Laurier. Their arguments run along these lines: "Borden can see no wrong in any action by the Imperial Government." He is "too English" and the contact of Canadians with Englishmen has not been a success on friendship lines. Early in the war the Imperial Government, seconded by Borden, condemned the Oliver equipment, with the result that an inferior English article, manufactured and profited on by Englishmen, was substituted. Another man had some figures which showed that according to population Canada had more soldiers than Germany. I do not vouch for the truth of the figures. Another great fear is that if all Canadians are conscripted the English will send Englishmen over on an excuse to do harvest work. Laurier's slogan, "Canada for Canadians" sounds good. Another thing that helps Laurier is the fact that only Borden's platform is published. The soldiers like fair play. Borden, or some of his supporters, say that now a wounded soldier goes back to the trenches soon as well. That is very true, but all the conscripts on the moon would not help matters because the old hand is a valuable man and is returned soon as possible. The Canadian soldiers would like to see Quebec do her share, but do not want conscripts over here.

To sum up the whole matter Canadians are jealous and fear that Borden, the tool of the Imperial Government, will use conscription to unduly bleed Canada and then repopulate to the benefit of the cockneys." Some figures showing percentage of enlistments in different countries should be shown officially.

G. E. C.

P. S.—Since writing have found a few more who oppose Laurier, not many.

TO THE AMATEUR.

If you are having trouble with your pictures not coming out clear use Velox Contrast Paper—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Kodaks and supplies.

Overseas Stationery for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

If you want a box of chocolates that you can give with confidence as to their freshness and quality get a box of Legget's Page & Shaw, or Williard's Forkdip Chocolates at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Napanee.

and your loyal and devoted attention to the temporalities of the Church will love and admire. Nowhere in the diocese are the financial affairs of any of its parishes in a more healthy condition, nowhere is the system of administration of these affairs arranged on a better business basis, and the account books of the church under your intelligent care, more accurate and methodically classified. The confidence and encouragement established by this happy condition is evidence by the existing harmony and the increased development both spiritual and temporal of the Church in it mission.

For the greater part of the twelve years of our zealous Pastor's administration the onus of the financial labors necessarily associated with the church devolved upon you and we are aware how faithfully you have fulfilled those arduous duties.

We have come to-day to acknowledge our obligations and to ask you to accept, with our sincere thank this comparatively small recognition of a grateful people.

If we digress for a moment from the object for which we came here you will know that it is only the charity of Christ urging us to offer you the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in the sad bereavement that has come over your household in the heartrending affliction that caused the untimely death of your dear child and serious injuries and untold pain to body and mind of your devoted wife and heroic mother. Amid the gloom and sorrows that it has pleased God to burden you, Thank God, you have not been found wanting; He who gave you the faith, that brought you the grace of resignation of your will, to the dispensations of Providence, will also pour the balm of heavenly comfort and consolation into the hearts of yourself and devoted wife, to sustain you with a sense, calm security and peace to the end.

May the Divine Infant Jesus, this blessed and happy season grant you and yours His manifold blessing enriching the years of your lives with Peace, Happiness and Holy Prosperity, is the prayer and wish always your grateful admirers of St. Patrick's.

The recipient, Mr. Gleeson, was not aware of the grateful action on the part of those in charge of it and who informed of the intention of the congregation, surprise and confusion, mind was quite evident in his reply. In feeling terms, Mr. Gleeson expressed his sincere thanks and assured the assemblage that he felt abundant rewarded for all his services by the unanimous satisfaction so gratefully expressed.

The thought of pecuniary reward had been considered for a moment. He felt the importance of the matter confided to him, a privilege and labor of love, feeling that success temporal interests of the church meant good for religion and earnestly hoped that our success in the present would be an incentive to stimulate greater effort and success for the future.

The singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings. The congregation left the hall happy, yes, much happier because they had made others happy.

Australian Apples.

A large shipment of Tasmanian apples arrived the other day in London at a time when there was a glut of home-grown fruit and when lifting of the embargo on French fruit had brought a heavy shipment of pears from the other side of the English Channel. Ordinarily the Australian fruit would have been put into cold storage, but no space was to be found there, and the apples had to be sold for what they would fetch, some good varieties of cooking apples selling as low as 62 cents a case.

NANEE EXPRESS

NANEE—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1917

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

The congregation of St. Patrick's church, Nananee, assembled last Sunday in their parish hall for the public expression and substantial appreciation of their esteem and gratitude to Mr. Pat. Gleeson, who for the past ten years, voluntarily accepted and faithfully fulfilled the position of joint treasurer and financial secretary of the Church besides giving his time and attentive interest to all collections and new arrangements. Very appropriately this blessed season of good will, when the Christian soul it seems expands and is enlarged under the genial influence of heaven-born generosity, was chosen to record these obligations and make a comparatively small recognition for the services Mr. Gleeson gave so devotedly and faithfully for the temporal welfare of the parish. The choir was present and rendered some beautiful music and sacred selections. The Rev. Pastor in a few well chosen words explained the purpose of the meeting and very earnestly praised and endorsed the action of the congregation. The address which follows was read by Mr. J. J. Hogan and the presentation made in the name of the congregation by Mr. R. McNeil.

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Disinterested and considerate hearts have suggested and selected this very appropriate time, when we are soon to commemorate the love of Bethlehem's King and the blessings He brought to men of good will to publicly record the grateful feelings of St. Patrick's congregation and their unanimous admiration for your patient, self-sacrificing and efficient services and your loyal and devoted attention to the temporalities of the Church we all love and admire. Nowhere in the diocese are the financial affairs of any of its parishes in a more healthy condition, nowhere is the system of administration of these affairs arranged in a better business fashion, and the account books of the church under your intelligent care, more accurate and methodically classified. The confidence and encouragement established by this happy condition is evidenced by the existing harmony and the increased development both spiritual and temporal of the Church in its mission.

For the greater part of the twelve years of our zealous Pastor's administration the onus of the financial labor, necessarily associated with the church,

HONOR ROLL

St. IV.—Alma Wales, Lillian Smith, Vivian Exley, Helen Loyst, Lillian Birchall, Jack Stewart, Ray Walker, Gerald Smith, John Alexander, Florence Davis, Lily Morris, Everett Smith, Ethel Jayne, Ambrose Killorin, Willie Barrett, Fred Vanaistine, Lessie Woodcock, Joseph Killorin, equal; Florence Walker, Mary Derry, Arthur Miller, Albert Tomlinson, Edith Baker, Walter Metcalfe, Edith Metcalfe.

St. IV.—M. Perry, A. Barrett, M. Wilson, E. Vanhoughnet, equal; H. Cornwall, M. Daly, C. McCullough, V. Morris, C. Knox, H. Norris, H. Holmes, H. Hull, S. Purdy, B. Reid, H. Wales, O. Liddell, M. Edgar, J. McCormick, E. Baughan, L. Smith, C. Walker, H. Stevenson, H. Kenar, W. Clark, equal; C. Wilson, M. Ford, R. McGee, L. Perry, M. Davy, J. Coates, M. Villard, equal; C. Woodcock, A. Edgecomb, K. Grass, E. Reiu, I. Anderson, G. Jenkins, M. Koubes, S. Woodcock, R. J. Miller.

St. III.—May Cook, Carl Garrett, Allan Walters, Carrie Ryan, Elizabeth Carmichael, Walter Stevens, Willie Caton, Donald Demille, Betty Smith, Stella Woodcock, Edith Cottie, Leone Bampson, Frances Mills, Edith Osborn, Lepha Woods, Helen Davy, Mary Fox, Cora Kellar, Georgie Robinson, Helen Card, Nelda Reid, Bill Daly, Harry Vine, Gertrude Lavern, Lorne Warman, Elizabeth Fraser, Herbert Blackadder, Carrie Davis, Ernest Stinson, Tillie Waller, Gladys Deschene, Donald Roblin, Jessie Marsh, Josephine Loucks, Melville Mcbougall, Eugene Fox, Rosabelle Lewis, Charlie Conway, Edith Johnston, Roy Wales.

St. III.—L. Sweet, C. Moijcker, M. Markle, D. Fareta, I. Garrison, E. Fraser, C. Blackadder, K. Deschene, P. Perry, H. Davy, D. Quiev, O. Perry, W. Normile, J. Davern, P. Stewart, N. Ballard, A. Booth, D. Magee, C. Burley, F. Ford, O. Kellar, P. Jackson, M. Storms, N. Vanaistine, L. Marsh, H. McDougall, D. Miles, G. Gleeson, A. Cavanagh, S. Lucas, J. Fox, C. Babcock, G. Smith, J. McCumber, S. Stinson, K. Middleton, B. Kelly, A. Powell.

St. II.—Group A.—Wilma Garrett, Mary Rogers, Evonne McGraw, Mildred Pizzariello, Eileen McCormick, Agnes Cavanagh, Ernest Sager, Ralph Plack, Dorothy Scott, Marion Roblin, Agnes Davy, Grieve Robinson, Ruth Thompson.

Group B.—Billy Reeve, Leon Clute, Thelma Ham, Madeline Stevens, Eileen Lewis, Grace Barnes, Fred Knox, Harry Sager, Dorothy Osborn, Arnold Stevens, Carson Graham, Tom McGraw.

Group C.—Fred Ballard, Claude McDorand, DeVerde Powell, Gordon Jaynes, Malcolm Corkill, Aubrey Garrison, Joe Deschene, Bruce Timney.

Group D.—Florence Fenwick, Helen Lenn, Nora Graham, Stella Kelly, Orva Babcock, George Powell, Dorland Denison, Clarence Barnes, Pappine Castaldi, Myrtle Winters, Willie Coates, Grace McGee.

St. II.—M. Taylor, G. File, H. Daly, H. Lucas, G. Lee, A. Rogers, D. Hagerty, C. Fraser, L. Graham, D. Travers, H. Delina, H. Thomson, A. Wales, C. Knox, C. McCullough, V. Morris, C. Knox, H. Holmes, H. Hull, S. Purdy, B. Reid, H. Wales, O. Liddell, M. Edgar, J. McCormick, E. Baughan, L. Smith, C. Walker, H. Stevenson, H. Kenar, W. Clark, equal; C. Wilson, M. Ford, R. McGee, L. Perry, M. Davy, J. Coates, M. Villard, equal; C. Woodcock, A. Edgecomb, K. Grass, E. Reiu, I. Anderson, G. Jenkins, M. Koubes, S. Woodcock, R. J. Miller.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

Have Your Auto Painted Now

Automobile Painting of a very High Class is done here, and our PRICES ARE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

Our workmen are capable and careful, and our materials the best we can procure, thus insuring a First-Class Lasting Job.

Our Mechanical Department is run under skilled management. Let us overhaul, clean and adjust your car. Paint it, and have it ready for use in the spring.

Bring your Batteries to us. We will charge them and look after them during the cold weather.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NANANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Farmers' Business

Special attention given to the business of Farmers and Dealers in Live Stock. Sale notes collected on favorable terms.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received. Interest paid or added to accounts twice a year. Efficient service assured to depositors.

NANANEE BRANCH: F. COTTE, Manager.

LOST—On Monday, December 24th, near C. N. R. station, a sum of money. Finder will please leave at This Office, and receive reward.

MEN WANTED—Everywhere to show samples or mail circulars for Large Mail Order House. Permanent position, will pay \$20 weekly. THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ontario.

BROOD SOWS FOR SALE—Three High Class Grade Yorkshire Sows for sale. Average 25 lbs., good bacon type and quality, and should make a 1 Brood Sows. Price \$45 for immediate delivery. Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm. H. S. PRINGLE, R. R. No. 4, Nananee.

Helea Grange, Marion Douglas, Pauline Card, Donald Fenwick, Florence Kinkley, Hazel Lucas, Donald Hawley, Clarence Pennell, Helen Walker Bessie Conger, Clarence Asselstine.

St. PRIMARY.—Grace Wells, Agnes Cuddy, Emma Snider, Jessie Stevenson, Stanley Fox, Elden Edgar, Bernice Barnes, Archie Wales, Jack Grange, Marion Grass, Angus Smith. INTERMEDIATE PRIMARY.—Grace Lewis, Estella Fox, Garrett Taylor,

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Nananee. Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 34, Residence 142.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, B. V. Sc. of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61.

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tned a m/

'Wide W. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Nananee.

19-1-f.

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his

sacramental and emment services
d your loyal and devoted attention
the temporalities of the Church we
love and admire. Nowhere in the
ocese are the financial affairs of any
its parishes in a more healthy con-
dition, nowhere is the system of ad-
ministration of these affairs arranged
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telligent care, more accurate and
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dence and encouragement established
in this happy condition is evidenced
in the existing harmony and the in-
creased development both spiritual
and temporal of the Church in its
mission.

For the greater part of the twelve
years of our zealous Pastor's adminis-
tration the onus of the financial labor,
necessarily associated with the church,
revolved upon you and we are well
ware how faithfully you have fulfill-
ed those arduous duties.
We have come to-day to acknowl-
edge our obligations and to ask you
accept, with our sincere thanks,
is comparatively small recognition
a grateful people.
If we digress for a moment from
the object for which we came here,
you will know that it is only the
charity of Christ urging us to offer
you the assurance of our heartfelt
sympathy in the sad bereavement that
has come over your household in the
attending affliction that caused
the untimely death of your dear child
and serious injuries and untold pain
to body and mind of your devoted
wife and heroic mother. Amid the
sorrows that it has pleased
God to burden you, Thank God, you
have not been found wanting: He
has given you the faith, that brought
you the grace of resignation of your
ill, to the dispensations of Providence,
will also pour the balm of
avenient comfort and consolation in
the hearts of yourself and dear
family, to sustain you with a sense of
divine security and peace to the end.
May the Divine Infant Jesus, at
his blessed and happy season grant
you and yours His manifold blessings,
riching the years of your lives with
peace, Happiness and Holy Prosper-
ity, is the prayer and wish always
of our grateful admirers of St. Pat-
rick's.

The recipient, Mr. Gleeson, was not
aware of the grateful action on the
part of those in charge of it and when
informed of the intention of the con-
gregation, surprise and confusion of
mind was quite evident in his reply.
In feeling terms, Mr. Gleeson express-
ed his sincere thanks and assured the
congregation that he felt abundantly
warded for all his services by the
unanimous satisfaction so gratefully
expressed.

The thought of pecuniary reward
had been considered for a moment,
but the importance of the task
affided to him, a privilege and a
labor of love, feeling that success in
moral interests of the church
meant good for religion and earnestly
opined that our success in the past
could be an incentive to stimulate to
greater effort and success for the
future.

The singing of the National Anthem
closed the proceedings. The congrega-
tion left the hall happy, yes, much
glorified because they had made
hers happy.

Australian Apples.

A large shipment of Tasmanian
apples arrived the other day in Lon-
don at a time when there was a glut
of home-grown fruit and when the
lifting of the embargo on French
fruit had brought a heavy shipment
of pears from the other side of the
English Channel. Ordinarily the
Australian fruit would have been put
to cold storage, but no space was
to be found there, and the apples
had to be sold for what they would
fetch, some good varieties of cooking
apples selling as low as 62 cents a
se.

Group B.—Billy Reeve, Leon Clute,
Thelma Ham, Madeline Stevens, Eileen
Lewis, Grace Barnes, Fred Knox,
Harry Sager, Dorothy Osborn, Arnold
Stevens, Carson Graham, Tom Mc.
Graw.

Group C.—Fred Ballard, Claude Mc-
Donald, DeVerde Powell, Gordon
Jaynes, Malcolm Corkill, Aubrey Gar-
rison, Joe Deschene, Bruce Timney.

Group D.—Florence Fenwick, Helen
Lynn, Nora Graham, Stella Kelly,
Erna Babcock, George Powell, Dor-
land Denison, Clarence Barnes, Pap-
pene Castaldi, Myrtle Winters, Willie
Coates, Grace McGee.

JR. II.—M. Taylor, G. File, H.
Daly, H. Lucas, G. Lee, A. Rogers,
D. Hagerty, C. Fraser, L. Graham,
D. Travers, H. Deline, H. Thompson,
A. Wilson, C. Fraser, T. Moffat, K.
Miller, B. Frink, C. Baird, L. Vana-
lstone, F. Fareta, E. Root, H. Irvine,
W. Midmer, J. McVicker, D. Lucas, F.
Wilson, C. Lee, M. Wood, D. M. Con-
ston, R. Stevens, F. Lawrence, D.
Campbell, E. Miller, G. Markle, E.
Switzer, E. Timney, M. Kellar, D.
Caton, L. Sweet, L. Kellar, D. G.
Johnston, C. Young, T. Castaldi, M.
Martin, L. McVicker, W. Huffman, C.
Marsh.

SR. FIRST BOOK.—E. Smith, W.
Exley, E. Wood, D. Clark, L. Cow-
ling, E. Harrison, D. Smith, R. Gra-
ham, G. Cline, B. Bradshaw, R. Wil-
son, C. Booth, H. Foote, H. Moore,
F. Robinson, G. Sexsmith, D. Stin-
son, R. Bongard, J. Powell, Jim
Plumley, G. Reid (missed exams.)

CR. FIRST BOOK.—G. Hosey, K.
Gleeson, E. Mills, L. Uens, H. Wil-
son, H. Frink, H. Barrager, G. Bab-
cock, K. Lewis, G. McCabe, F. Van-
volkenburg, R. Wilson, C. Walker, C.
Walters, N. Deschene, E. Hodgson, R.
Baker, C. Harrison, D. Lucas, G.
Cook (missed exams.)

SR. PRIMER.—Class A.—Ambrose
Dean, Carmel Fretts, Percy Denison,
Grace Boyes, Helen Nelson, Arthur
Sweet, Garfield Hearn, Donald Huyck
Everett Pybus, Wilber Miller, Marion
Clark, Marjorie York, Jean McGraw,
John Wheeler, Muriel Garrison, Ber-
nice Edgecombe, Berniece Hartman,
Leona Jeckins, Hazel Dafoe, Wm. Van-
Dusen, Audrey Wilson, Jack Flack,
Walter Pybus.

Class B.—Ralph Vanalstine, George
Wheeler, Garfield Thompson, Jack Bak-
er, Josephine Clark, Aleta Foote,
Anson Wheeler, Irene McGee, Leonard
Baird, Roland Vanvolkenburg, Willie
Gordon, Jack Kellar, Robert Fraser,
Donald Jenkins, Durwood Conway,
Percy Schriver, King Babcock, Rus-
sel Storms, Evelyn Barrager, Earl
Babcock.

JR. PRIMER.—Class A.—Tommy
Winters, Hazel O'Connor, Curtis Brad-
shaw, Ernest Gizzard, Marguerite
Frink, Alice Knox, John Demille,
Aleta Wagar, Harold York, Gordon
McLean, Harold Reedyco, Helen Har-
rigan, Gordon MacGregor, Lester
Boyes, Grace McDonald, Pheobe Ford,
Arthur Frink, Fred Sagar.

Class B.—Ethelbert Switzer, Martha
Wheeler, Dorothy Taylor, Earl Mill-
igan, Cyrus Middleton, Borden Lewis,
Clifton Timney, Charlie Huffman.

Class C.—Marjorie Sedore, Jimmie
Daly, John McDonald, Joe Thompson,
Frona Foote, Jimmie Graham, Zetta
Kellar, Evelyn Martin, Marjorie Daly,
Tilly Davy, Hilda Burley, Edith Dafoe,
Roy Wilson, Frank McDonald, Bennie
Davy, Marjorie Gizzard, Everton
Green, Hazel Baker, Hazel Barber.

EAST WARD.

JR. II.—Keith Jackson, James Nor-
mille, Aubrey Davis, Mildred Harring-
ton, Georgina Snider, Helen Van-
Doughnet, Tom Barrett, Herman Doug-
las, Mollie Kinkley, Clara Deschene,
Mostyn Edgar, Christobel Taylor,
Hazel Sampson, Cecil Grass, Harold
Barrett, Arthur Grass, Roy Pennell,
Marion Vanalstine, Grace Wagar,
Clarence Cook.

FIRST BOOK.—Kepple Edgar, Hazel
O'Neill, Nelda Jackson, Loretta Walk-
er, Marguerite Thompson, Earl Pybus,

ATTENTION, Windsor, Ontario. 6d
BROOD SOWS FOR SALE—Three
High Class Grade Yorkshire Sows for
sale. Average 25 lbs., good bacon type and
quality, and should make a 1 Brood Sows.
Price \$45 for immediate delivery. Mt. Pleasant
Stock Farm. H. S. PRINGLE, R. R. No. 4,
Napanee. 1-bp

Helea Grange, Marion Douglas, Pau-
line Card, Donald Fenwick, Florence
Kinkley, Hazel Lucas, Donald Hawley,
Clarence Pennell, Helen Walker Bessie
Conger, Clarence Asselstine.

SR. PRIMARY.—Grace Wells, Agnes
Cuddy, Emma Snider, Jessie Steven-
son, Stanley Fox, Elden Edgar, Ber-
nice Barnes, Archie Wales, Jack
Grange, Marion Grass, Angus Smith.
INTERMEDIATE PRIMARY.—Grace
Lewis, Estella Fox, Garrett Taylor,
Margaret Douglas, Bernice Thompson,
Jim Perry, Paul Stevenson, Marion
Sculthorpe, Emma Davis, Donald Con-
ger.

JR PRIMARY.—Aubrey Pybus, Wal-
ter Asselstine, Colborne Harrington,
Albert Wagar, Katherine Conger, Ey-
vel Loucks, Vera Ringer, Grace Card,
Howard Purdy, Gerald Pybus, Ethel
Fox, Clarence A. Thompson.

TAMWORTH

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, and
family, of Montreal, are visiting her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodman and family
of Kingston, spent Xmas with Mr.
and Mrs. Floyd.

Mr. and Mrs. White intend to visit
their parents in Toronto over the
New Year.

Capt. Amey and wife, of Moscow,
spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jas.
Wheeler.

Miss Luella Roark, of Belleville, and
Miss Laura Roark, of Marlbank,
spent Xmas with their parents, Rev.
and Mrs. Roark.

The Methodist Sunday School held
their Xmas tree and concert on Xmas
evening. There was a large turn out
and a fine programme.

The Presbyterian Sunday School
gave their concert and moving picture
show on Xmas night to a full house.

Fancy Suitings, all kinds, made to
order, at Floyd & Co's.

Physicians advise that cheap grades
of Aspirin Tablets are injurious to
the system. Buy your 'Aspirin' at
WALLACE'S Drug Store and insure
against getting any inferior grades.

DENBIGH.

Mrs. P. Plotz, who has enjoyed a
pleasant visit with friends in Napa-
nee, has arrived home again.

Mrs. Jas. Clark and her two young-
est children left for Ottawa where her
husband preceded her some time ago.
Her eldest son, Harold, remains with
his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas.
Both.

Mr. Walter J. Slater, a former citi-
zen of Denbigh but now residing in
New Ontario, is paying a visit to old
friends and former neighbors.

Mr. C. Lloyd, of Plevna, who has
arrived on sick leave from overseas,
and Mrs. Lloyd are visiting relatives
and friends here at the latter's old
home.

Quite a lively time was enjoyed in
our usually very quiet village on Mon-
day last. The Poll for the Dominion
Election was held in Chas. Both's
Hall, the Nomination of Candidates
for members of next year's Municipal
Council were held in G. Adam's Hall.
A shooting match for Turkey's was en-
joyed by quite a few sportsmen, and
the days work was wound up with a
dance in the evening in Chas. Both's
Hall.

The Denbigh gristmill is now kept
busy day and night and the spacious
mill is piled full of grain belonging
to customers, who will have to re-
turn for their grists in three or four
days, as the millers are not able to
grind them as fast as they arrive.

H. W. SMITH,

(Successor to W. D. MacCormac)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc. of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

Phone 61.

Edna M.
Widie W. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-t-f.

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned
his commission, intends practicing his
profession at Adolphustown. Dr.
Membery is a graduate of England;
also holds the Alberta and Ontario
license.

51-bp

Drs. McLaughlin & Nash, DENTISTS

Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

52-ff

ROOMS AND BOARD—In comfort-
able warm house. Reasonable. Apply
MRS. RICHARDSON, Roblin's Hill. 2c

TO RENT—Seven Roomed House,
on Roblin's Hill, with barn, also Coal
Heater, in good condition for sale. Apply
MRS. RICHARDSON, on premises. 2c

TEACHER WANTED—In School
No. 7, Denbigh Township. Salary \$400.
Duties to commence the first of January.
Must hold a limited third class certificate. Ap-
ply to J. M. STORING, Denbigh. 2c

WANTED TO BUY—Two carloads
of mixed hay, clover no objection.
Quote prices baled, f. o. b. cars, any shipping
point in Lennox or Addington. Apply to G. R.
CURRAN, Agricultural Office, Napanee. 2tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Upright Piano,
Bedroom Furniture, Tables, Chairs, etc.
(Private sale.) THOMAS JOHNSTON, City
Hill. 32cp

FOR SALE—A number of houses
and lots in town, and also a number of
desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
42-t-f

PURSE LOST—On Saturday Dec. 15,
a small Buckskin Purse containing a sum
of money, on Centre Street, Market Square or
Dundas Street. Will finder kindly leave at
Post Office. 3a

LOST—On Saturday night, in Napa-
nee, a black bishop robe. The party or
parties who took same from cutter will please
return to this office, as they are known, and
save further trouble. 3-b

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One
Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store
House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Ap-
ply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

BOAR FOR SERVICE—Pure bred
registered Tamworth Boar. Fee \$1.00 at
time of service, with privilege of returning.
Sows left charged extra. R. J. MAGEE,
Sillsville, Ont. 46-fp

AN OPPORTUNITY—A number of
full bred Durham Bulls coming 1 and 2
years old for sale. This stock is of Number
one quality. Also other full bred Durham
cows, of choice quality, for sale. Apply to
WILLIAM BRANDON, Napanee, Ont. 50cp

FOR SALE—House, 9 Rooms in good
repair. Good well water and other
modern conveniences. Situated south of Mr.
M. P. Graham's residence, South Napanee.
Apply T. B. GERMAN. 12h

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class
condition. Would make good organ for
country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut
case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dun-
das Street, Napanee. 32

FOR SALE—Desirable Property,
corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick
House and Office in first-class repair, small
Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures, in-
cluding counter railing, drawers and case
fronts. Some used sash with glass. Apply on
premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS. 41tf

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In block type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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Physician Surgeon, J.C.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.
Residence: West Street, near
Madden's grocery.

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(Limited)
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School offers superior courses in
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Ser-
vice and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best posi-
tions. Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

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at once for

NAPANEE

and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST WINTER

Spring 1917 planting list now
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including MINTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPB-

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Care-
fully Compiled and Put Into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper—A
Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

A house-to-house campaign of Ed-
monton resulted in a contribution of
\$10,000 for the Halifax Relief Fund.
The Turks occupied the islands of
Messonissi and Plaka, on the coast
of Asia Minor. Their action was
unopposed.

Joseph Mantell, aged 107, was the
oldest man voting in the city of To-
ronto. He cast his ballot for a
Union candidate.

Two neutral merchantmen and a
trawler were sunk off the Tyne on
December 12th by German destroy-
ers. These bold raiders made their
escape.

Harold Hutchings, aged 22, the
son of a Winnipeg millionaire, must
go to war. Mr. Justice Haggart gave
a decision refusing to allow him ex-
emption.

Premier Clemenceau of France
threatened to resign if M. Joseph
Caillaux was granted immunity from
attack on account of his position in
the country. The Premier got his
own way.

Harry Lauder has made a reply to
Mayor Martin of Montreal, who de-
clared that no foreigner has a right
to interfere in Canadian politics.
Lauder said that he does not count
himself a foreigner in any land
where the British flag flies.

With reference to the German
Government's statement that it had
received through a neutral Govern-
ment last September an inquiry in
regard to its war aims under cir-
cumstances indicating that the in-
quiry was made with the sanction of
the British Government. The Daily
Chronicle prints a statement from
Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Block-
ade, branding the whole thing as un-
true.

Brigadier-General Bernard John
Dowling Irwin of Chicago, who for
many years has had his summer
home in Cobourg, died after a week's
illness. His death removes another
link between the present and United
States history, as he was a veteran
of Indian campaigns and the Civil
War. General Irwin was born in Ire-
land June 24, 1830, and was educated
as a doctor in the United States.
He was attached to the army, and for
distinguished gallantry against the
Indians in Arizona he was awarded
the Congressional Medal.

WEDNESDAY.

Serious food troubles in the Berlin
region are reported.

The United States will send relief
to the sufferers in Jerusalem.

Senator Humbert's immunity was
suspended by the French Senate.

William Roloff of Pembroke
was killed by the collapse of a derrick in
West Toronto.

George H. Bradbury, former M. P.
for Selkirk, Man., has been appoint-
ed to the Senate.

The Aero Club recommended to
the Government the establishment of
a Canadian air service.

The women of Canada are asked
to pay not more than 35 cents a
pound for Christmas turkeys.

The late Czar and his family may
leave Russia. The Bolsheviks have
given him permission to depart.

Roumania will remain loyal to the
Allied cause, the armistice being a
military and not a political move-



Street railway.

Mr. Justice Masten at the insur-
ance inquiry said the people are cod-
dled in insurance.

Mr. Balfour, in a speech in the
Commons, vigorously defended the
Allies' war policy.

The allied Governments' buyers
are again purchasing meats in Can-
ada—the direct result of the Victory
Loan.

President G. B. Clarke reviewed
business for the past year at the an-
nual meeting of the tanners' section
of the Board of Trade.

A bronze gun captured by the 58th
Battalion, Canadian Infantry, will be
used by the British authorities for
the manufacture of Victoria Crosses.

Miss Maggie Sampson, an aged
maiden lady living alone in a wood-
land cabin near Normandale, Ont.,
lost her way in a snowstorm and
perished.

According to Mr. E. H. Stonehouse
of the milk producers, production on
the farms is decreasing despite the
fact that farmers are working 14
hours a day.

The Board of Education voted
down Trustee McClelland's motion to
have the Bureau of Municipal Re-
search make a special survey of the
educational system of Toronto.

SATURDAY.

The Sons of Scotland increased
their rates.

The cost of living was still higher
in November than in October.

Dr. Richard Jones of Cobourg
passed away in his 84th year.

The Attorney-General of Great
Britain will speak in New York early
in January.

Notice will be sent within the
next few days to the men to be called
up on the 3rd of January.

An embargo against the export of
butter to other than the Allies of the
United States was announced.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, wife of
Brigadier-General Hon. James
Mason, died at her home in Queen's
Park.

The Canadian National Exhibition
hands over to the city the biggest
cheque on record, the surplus of this
year's Fair.

The business of the United Farm-
ers' Co-operative Company will ex-
ceed \$1,000,000 this year, which is a
large increase.

T. W. Wood of Baltimore lost a
valuable collection of butterflies and
insects, the work of a lifetime, when
fire destroyed his house.

Judge Lavell, at Kingston Appeal
Tribunal, said many farmers are do-
ing nothing to increase production
and are simply profiteering.

The spread between milk distribu-
tors' prices and those paid to pro-
ducers is limited to five cents in On-
tario and eastern Provinces, and five
and a quarter cents in the West.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Parson of Regina,
for some time at the Headquarters in
London, has returned to the Cana-
dian Government Staff in France.

BONE-DRY PROHIBITION

Liquor Imports Are Now Barred
in Dominion.

Transportation From One Provin-
ce to Another is Forbidden After
April 1st, and Manufacture of
Liquors Will Also Cease on Date
Shortly to Be Determined.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—There will
be "bone dry" prohibition in eight
of the nine provinces after April 1st.
Quebec alone will have legal sale of
intoxicating liquor, but only of the
supplies within its borders, on the
above date, as transportation of li-
quor will be illegal after that date.

Under the War Measures Act the
Government has forbidden the im-
portation of intoxicating liquor after
December 24th except orders placed
previous to that date. After April 1st
it will be illegal to transport liqu-
or in Canada. The manufacture of li-
quor will be prohibited after a date
to be fixed by the Government.

Even in Quebec there will be but
few "wet" spots, as Three Rivers
and St. Hyacinthe are now dry as
Hull and Quebec City have adopted
temperance acts which go into effect
next year. Practically Montreal and
Sherbrooke will be the only places
in Canada within a short time where
liquor can be legally obtained. It
is believed that action will be taken
to place them in the dry belt and
national prohibition will be the result.

The order-in-Council passed
Saturday reads as follows:

"On December 17th the people
gave to the Government an un-
takable mandate for the vigorous
prosecution of the war, and for the
employment of all the country's
energies and resources necessary
to achieve victory. It is essential
indeed vital for the efficient conduct
of the war that wasteful or unneces-
sary expenditure should be prohib-
ited, and that all articles capable
of being utilized as food should
be conserved. It is beyond question
that the use of liquor affects adver-
sely the realization of this purpose.

"The subject has been under con-
sideration by the war committee,
the Cabinet, and the following con-
clusions have been reached:

"1. Any liquor or beverage con-
taining more than 2 1/4 per cent.
alcohol shall be regarded as intoxic-
ating liquors.

"2. The importation of intoxic-
ating liquor into Canada is prohibi-
ted on and after December 24, 1917,
unless it shall have been actually pur-
chased on or before that date for im-
portation into Canada, and unless
having been so purchased, it is im-
ported into Canada not later than
the 31st day of January, 1918. The
final decision upon any question
respecting such purchases shall rest
with the Minister of Customs. The
regulation shall not apply to im-
portation for medicinal, sacramental,
manufacturing or chemical purposes.

"3. The transportation of liquor
into any part of Canada wherein the
sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal
will be prohibited on and after April
1, 1918.

"4. The manufacture of intoxic-
ating liquor within Canada will be pro-
hibited on and after a date to be
determined upon further investiga-
tion and consideration of the actual
conditions of the industry.

"As above mentioned, the prohibi-
tion or importation becomes effect-
ive on Monday next, December 24.

"The regulations to carry into ef-
fect the other provisions above men-

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST WINTER
Spring 1917 planting list now
ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including McIntosh Red Apple,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY,
and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on
application.
Start now at best selling time.
Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

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summer vacation, now is the time
to look over this Classified Ad-
vertising section to rent.

You will get a more satisfac-
tory selection, now, than you will
later on.

Or if you wish to take your
vacation to the coast, now is the
time to place your Classified Ad.

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Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows,
Lily Cream separators, and other Ag-
ricultural Implements. We have the
Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose
flour, which is undoubtedly one of the
best flours made. Call and see us.
SPENCER & ROSE,
39-b West Side Market.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile
from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., al-
so chimney brick—Napa-
nee Brick Yard.

William Koon of remodre was
killed by the collapse of a derrick in
West Toronto.
George H. Bradbury, former M. P.
for Selkirk, Man., has been appointed
to the Senate.
The Aero Club recommended to
the Government the establishment of
a Canadian air service.
The women of Canada are asked
to pay not more than 35 cents a
pound for Christmas turkeys.
The late Czar and his family may
leave Russia. The Bolsheviks have
given him permission to depart.
Roumania will remain loyal to the
Allied cause, the armistice being a
military and not a political move.
Colon La Fortune, who is in his
hundredth year, cast the hundredth
ballot at Port Dover on Monday.
John Wilson, aged 85, a retired
farmer living alone near Hensall,
was burned to death when his house
was destroyed, owing to his putting
coal oil on his fuel.
The Winter Fair building at Re-
gina, costing \$140,000, was destroyed
by fire. Seven hundred soldiers
were sleeping there, and lost their
personal effects and equipment.
Engineer Wm. Walsh and Fire-
man Percy Ramsey of Sarnia were
terribly injured in a wreck on the
G. T. R. near Stony Creek, and died
in the Hamilton Hospital soon after
being admitted.
Lieut. Brach Papa, of the Italian
army, and a pilot, recently attained
a height of 7,025 metres (23,048
feet) in an Italian aeroplane, mount-
ing to this altitude in 65 minutes.
This is said here to be a world's
height record.

THURSDAY.
The British steamer City of
Naples was sunk while under convoy.
Over 1,200 invalided Canadian
soldiers arrived at an American port.
General Sarraile, chief of the allied
forces in Macedonia, has been re-
called.
The old French cruiser Chateau-
Renault was torpedoed and sunk in
the Mediterranean.
John R. Mott, speaking before the
Canadian Club, at Toronto, made a
plea for faith in Russia.
The Duke and Duchess of Devon-
shire have gone to Halifax to visit
the hospitals and aid the sufferers.
A big decrease in the eggs and
butter in cold storage on the 1st of
December as compared with the 1st
of November is reported.
Dr. Thomas Darlington, C.E., M.D.,
former Health Commissioner of New
York, has been brought to Halifax to
assist the Relief Committee.
In connection with the report of
the Toronto Penny Bank, it was
stated that the money spent upon
movies was double the amount of the
deposits.
A million-dollar pulp and paper
plant is to be established at Kapus-
kasing, in connection with a scheme
which will give the Province of On-
tario a revenue of \$5,000,000.
Wm. B. Snider, letter-carrier, of
Brantford, who pleaded guilty to
systematically robbing letters for a
year past, was sentenced to three
years and \$100 fine or a fourth year.
The food controller has warned
Western fishermen who are said to
be holding 300,000 pounds of white-
fish on ice, refusing to market it at
the price he named, that unless the
fish is marketed he will seize and sell
it at not above the price fixed.

FRIDAY.
The daily Cabinet Council meet-
ings have been resumed.
Two western Canadians were
awarded the Victoria Cross.
Casualty clearing depots are to be
established in each of the military
districts.
A self-contained, fully equipped
military hospital is to be established
at Regina.
The Trades and Labor Council
favored taking over the Toronto
Great Hall.

large increase.
T. W. Wood of Baltimore lost a
valuable collection of butterflies and
insects, the work of a lifetime, when
fire destroyed his house.
Judge Lavell, at Kingston Appeal
Tribunal, said many farmers are do-
ing nothing to increase production
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The spread between milk distribu-
tors' prices and those paid to pro-
ducers is limited to five cents in On-
tario and eastern Provinces, and five
and a quarter cents in the West.
Lieut.-Col. J. L. Parson of Regina,
for some time at the Headquarters in
London, has returned to the Cana-
dian Government Staff in France.
Colonel Charles Mitchell of Toronto
has been appointed to command the
Italian Trench Warfare School in
Italy.

MONDAY.
A balloon flew from Akron, Ohio,
to Toronto, bringing a party of five,
two to Brantford and three to To-
ronto.
Norman Follett of Toronto is
under arrest as a result of an alleged
illegal operation performed upon a
girl now in the hospital.
Thirty-three thousand children of
soldiers were made happy at the en-
tertainments provided by the Sports-
men's Patriotic Association in Mas-
sey Hall, Toronto.
Four arrests have been made in
connection with the hold-ups on the
Hamilton highway and the purse-
snatching on the city streets by
youths in autos.
An earthquake shock of great in-
tensity was recorded at Gonzales
Heights observatory, Victoria, B.C.
Louis Pearce, a well-known dairy
farmer of Concession 6, Norwich
Township, South Oxford, suddenly
dropped dead while chatting with the
mail carrier.
The Women's Union Government
Association in Montreal will con-
tinue as an organization, giving a
loyal "but not slavish" support to
the Government.
New Year's messages telegraphed
and cabled by noted men of the
United States and Europe were made
public by the Universal Film Com-
pany. The following statement was
wired by the British Premier: "I
have no doubt that the ever-growing
league of free nations will free the
world from the menace of a militar-
istic civilization."

Germany Anxious for Peace.
LONDON, Dec. 24.—A despatch
to the Exchange Telegraph from
Copenhagen says:
"The Berliner Zeitung says Em-
peror William has informed his gov-
ernment that he contemplates going
to Brest-Litovsk if the diplomats ar-
rive at an agreement, in which case
he will endeavor to assemble all the
sovereigns and regents of Europe in
a peace conference, as was done after
the Napoleonic wars.
"The emperor is credited with
having declared that everybody wants
peace, and that the future offers so
many great tasks that all states
must co-operate in them.

Diplomatic Papers Stolen.
GENEVA, Dec. 24.—A valise con-
taining diplomatic papers, en route
from Berlin to Berne, was stolen
Saturday at the Basle station. The
German Legation at Berne is said to
be greatly concerned at the loss.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Ask about "Nectone" the new plant
insect destroyer at WALLACE'S.
Guaranteed to keep your plants free
from worms and insects. 25c. the bot-
tle at WALLACE'S Drug Store—
agents for Napanee.

poses.
"3. The transportation of liquor
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will be prohibited on and after April
1, 1918.
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ing liquor within Canada will be pro-
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tion of importation becomes effective
on Monday next, December 24.
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fect the other provisions above men-
tioned are being prepared and as
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acted under the provisions of the
War Measures Act.
"The foregoing provisions will re-
main in force during the war and for
twelve months after the conclusion
of peace."

Fire at Krupps.
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the Exchange Telegraph from
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quotes The Echo Belge as follows:
"The Krupp plant in Essen is
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"It is learned from Dutch work-
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The plant at Essen, the main es-
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30,000 men before the war. It has
been expanded greatly during the
war. Facts relating to its preser-
vice and the number of workmen are
kept secret by the German Govern-
ment. It was reported unofficially
in October of last year that about
70,000 persons, including several
thousand women, were at work
there, and that 20,000 were to be
added to the force.

Riots in Buenos Ayres.
BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—On
the utmost vigilance of patrols and
mounted troops prevented an out-
break of anti-German rioting Sat-
day afternoon and night. The down-
town streets were crowded with
Christmas shoppers, and several at-
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The crowds dispersed when char-
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from joining each other. The pu-
lication of the additional Luxburg
patches has caused a new outbreak
of bitterness against Germany, and
it is expected it will be voiced in Co-
gress next week.

Norwegian Ships Sunk.
COPENHAGEN, Dec. 24.—The
Norwegian Foreign Office announced
that the Norwegian steamer Inga
II. had been torpedoed and that on
four members of her crew were
saved. The Norwegian steamer Bor-
sten also has been torpedoed and
all of her sailors were killed.
The Ingrid II. was of 1,145 to-
nage. Available maritime records do
not give her recent movements. The
steamer Borgsten is listed at 1,700
tons. She left an Atlantic port in
April.

BONE-DRY PROHIBITION

Liquor Imports Are Now Barred in Dominion.

Transportation From One Province to Another Is Forbidden After April 1st, and Manufacture of Liquors Will Also Cease on Date Shortly to Be Determined.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—There will be "bone dry" prohibition in eight of the nine provinces after April 1st. Quebec alone will have legal sale of intoxicating liquor, but only of the supplies within its borders, on the above date, as transportation of liquor will be illegal after that date.

Under the War Measures Act the Government has forbidden the importation of intoxicating liquor after December 24th except orders placed previous to that date. After April 1 it will be illegal to transport liquor in Canada. The manufacture of liquor will be prohibited after a date to be fixed by the Government.

Even in Quebec there will be but few "wet" spots, as Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe are now dry and Hull and Quebec City have adopted temperance acts which go into effect next year. Practically Montreal and Sherbrooke will be the only places in Canada within a short time where liquor can be legally obtained. It is believed that action will be taken to place them in the dry belt and national prohibition will be the result.

The order-in-Council passed on Saturday reads as follows:

"On December 17th the people gave to the Government an unmistakable mandate for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the employment of all the country's energies and resources necessary to achieve victory. It is essential and indeed vital for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited, and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved. It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose.

"The subject has been under consideration by the war committee of the Cabinet, and the following conclusions have been reached:

"1. Any liquor or beverage containing more than 2½ per cent. alcohol shall be regarded as intoxicating liquors.

"2. The importation of intoxicating liquor into Canada is prohibited on and after December 24, 1917, unless it shall have been actually purchased on or before that date for importation into Canada, and unless, having been so purchased, it is imported into Canada not later than the 31st day of January, 1918. The final decision upon any question respecting such purchases shall rest with the Minister of Customs. This regulation shall not apply to importation for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing or chemical purposes.

"3. The transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal will be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918.

"4. The manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada will be prohibited on and after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry.

"As above mentioned, the prohibition or importation becomes effective on Monday next, December 24.

"The regulations to carry into effect the other provisions above mentioned are being prepared and as

ITALIANS STRIKE HARD.

Monte Asolone Recaptured After a Desperate Battle.

ROME, Dec. 24.—In a succession of brilliant attacks throughout Friday and Saturday the Italians succeeded in dislodging the enemy from a great part of Monte Asolone and driving him back more than two-thirds of a mile along a three-mile front. The enemy's occupation of Asolone was regarded as a serious menace, because it gave him partial control of San Lorenzo Valley, leading to the plain and Bassano.

A determined effort was made therefore to redeem the position. The first attack was in darkness at 2 o'clock Friday morning, when a small detachment of the 7th Infantry climbed Monte Asolone and made a furious charge on the sleeping garrison. For a time the little band was beyond the summit, but was finally driven back by superior numbers.

The main attack began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Alpini and 7th Regiments advanced on a three-mile front, having Asolone as its centre. The left and centre moved straight ahead, while the right executed a turning movement which partially enveloped the enemy position on Asolone. The fighting was furious all through the day and into the darkness of Friday night, when the Italians had again mastered the strategic points of Asolone, and the enemy was pushed back for nearly a mile.

The enemy's effort to cross the Old Piave at the nearest point to Venice has been thrown back by Italian sailors and marines. The enemy used armed flatboats carrying a storming party. The Italians landed a party from the fleet and engaged the enemy, driving him back and sinking one of his armed boats.

TURKS ARE DESPERATE.

Adopt Guerrilla Tactics in Fight Against the British.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Further progress by the forces of General Allenby at two points in Palestine was reported in a statement issued Saturday night by the War Office. The statement follows:

"Gen. Allenby reports that at midnight of December 20-21 our troops, crossing the Nahr El Auja (four miles north of Jaffa on the Mediterranean) on rafts and light bridges, seized Khurbet, Hadrah, Sheikh Muannis, Teer Rekket, and El Nakras. These localities are near the mouth of the river and include commanding ground three miles north of it. They captured 305 prisoners, eleven of whom were officers, and ten machine guns.

"Other forces captured Ras Ez Zandy, two miles northeast of Bethany, taking thirty prisoners, two machine guns and beating off three counter-attacks.

"Gen. Allenby also reported the following captures since the commencement of operations: Ninety-nine guns and howitzers, with carriages, about 400 limbers, waggons and other vehicles; 110 machine guns; more than 7,000 rifles; 18,500,000 rounds of small ammunition, and more than 58,000 rounds of gun and howitzer ammunition, besides various other stores."

Since the Turks were driven out of Jerusalem they have been conducting guerrilla warfare to the north and east of the city, splitting up into numerous small bodies to attack British outposts, to snipe patrols, and generally to make themselves unpleasant, says Reuter's correspondent at Jerusalem. telegraph-

PEACE PARLEYS OPEN

Russian and German Diplomats Meet at Brest-Litovsk.

Von Kuehlmann Delivers Opening Speech and the Slavs Present Their Ideas of the Principles That Should Guide Them in Deciding on the Terms of Settlement.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 24.—A despatch received here from Brest-Litovsk, Russia, dated Saturday, says: "To-day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the peace negotiations were begun at a solemn sitting. The meeting was attended by the following delegates:

Germany—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, Foreign Minister Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hoch, General Hoffmann, and Major Brinckmann. Austria-Hungary—Count Czernin, Foreign Minister Herr von Murey, Freiherr von Wisser, Count Colleda, Count Osaky, Field Marshal von Chiseries, Lieut. Polarny, and Major von Gluise.

Bulgaria—Minister Popoff, Former Secretary Hosseff, Postmaster-General Stoyanovich, Colonel Gantjiff, and Dr. Anastasoff.

Turkey—Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nessimy Bey, Ambassador Hakki, Under Foreign Secretary Hekmit Bey, and General Zekki Pasha.

Russia—Joffe Kamineff, Bisenokporsky, Karaghan Lubinski Weltman Pawlowich, Admiral Altvater, General Tumorri, Colonel Rokki, Colonel Zeplett, and Captain Lipsky.

"Prince Leopold of Bavaria, as commander-in-chief of the German forces in the East, welcomed the delegates, and invited Hakki Pasha, as the senior delegate, to open the conference. Hakki Pasha, after an expression of a desire for a satisfactory result, declared the negotiations formally open and proposed Dr. von Kuehlmann as the presiding officer. The German Foreign Minister was unanimously elected chairman.

The most important speech before the delegates was made by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister. He said: "The purpose of this memorable meeting is to terminate the war between the Central Powers and Russia and re-establish a state of peace and friendship. In view of the situation it will be impossible in the course of these deliberations to prepare an instrument of peace elaborated in its smallest details. What I have in mind is to fix the most important principles and conditions upon which peaceful and neighborly intercourse, especially in the cultural and economic sense, can be speedily resumed, and also to decide upon the best means of healing the wounds caused by the war.

"Our negotiations will be guided by the spirit of peaceable humanity and mutual esteem. They must take into account, on the one hand, what has become historical, in order that we may not lose our footing on the firm ground of facts, but on the other hand, they must be inspired by the great and new leading motive which has brought us here together.

"It is an auspicious circumstance that the negotiations open within sight of that festival which for centuries past has promised peace on earth, good will to men. I enter upon the negotiations with the desire that our work may make speedy and prosperous progress."

The Russian terms include:

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (in store Fort William, including 2½c Tax).

No. 1 northern, \$2.25; No. 2 northern, \$2.20; No. 3 northern, \$2.15; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10.

Manitoba Oats (in store Fort William). No. 2 C.W., \$1.90; No. 3 C.W., \$1.85; Extra No. 1 feed, \$1.75; No. 1 feed, \$1.70.

American Corn (Track, Toronto). No. 3 yellow—Nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2 white—77c to 78c, nominal.

No. 2 white—76c to 77c, nominal.

Ontario Wheat Basis in Store, Montreal.

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22.

Fess (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2—\$3.70 to \$3.80.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).

Malt—\$1.30 to \$1.31.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).

Buckwheat—\$1.55 to \$1.60.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).

No. 2—\$1.78.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).

First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50.

Second patents, in jute bags, \$11.

Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60.

Ontario Flour (in Bags Prompt Shipments).

Winter, according to sample, \$9.95.

Montreal, \$9.75 Toronto, \$9.70 bulk, sea-board.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

No. 1, per ton, \$15.50 to \$16.50; mixed, per ton, \$13 to \$15.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$10.

Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—Milling, \$2.14 per bushel.

Goose wheat—\$2.08 to \$2.10 per bushel.

Barley—Malt, \$1.31 to \$1.32 per bushel.

Oats—77c to 78c per bushel.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.

Hay—Timothy, \$17 to \$19 per ton; mixed and clover, \$15 to \$16 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Corn—					
May ...	122½	123½	122½	122½	122½
Dec. ...	127½	127½	127	127½	127½
Oats—					
May ...	73½	74½	72½	74½	73½
Dec. ...	76½	77	75½	77	76½
Pork—					
Jan. ...	46.40	46.50	46.30	46.45	46.20
Lard—					
Jan. ...	24.52	24.60	24.52	24.57	24.45
Ribs—					
Jan. ...	24.55	24.60	24.52	24.60	24.40

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 22.—Oats opened ¼c to ½c higher for December at 80c to 80½c, and may ¼c higher at 32c.

Cars inspected yesterday numbered 571 for all grains.

CALGARY GRAIN MARKET.

Calgary, Dec. 22.—Oats—No. 2 C.W. 80½c; No. 3 C.W. 77½c; extra No. 1 feed, 77c; No. 1 feed, 74c; No. 2 feed, 71c.

Barley—No. 3, \$1.35; No. 4, \$1.30.

CATTLE MARKETS

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; market steady. Beaves, \$7.25 to \$14.35; western steers, \$5.30 to \$12.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.25 to \$10.35; cows and heifers, \$5.10 to \$11.20; calves, \$9 to \$16.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market strong; light, \$15.60 to \$16.75; mixed, \$16.10 to \$16.85; heavy, \$16.05 to \$16.85; rough, \$16.05 to \$16.20; pigs, \$11.50 to \$15; bulk of sales, \$16.30 to \$16.80.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; lambs, native, \$12.50 to \$16.35.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 22.—Cattle, receipts 450; slow.

Calves, receipts 200; steady, \$7 to \$17.50.

Hogs, receipts 2690; slow.

Heavy, \$16.75 to \$16.85; mixed, \$16.50 to \$16.60; yorkers, \$16.25 to \$16.60; light yorkers, \$15.50 to \$15.75; pigs, \$15.25 to \$15.50; roughs, \$15.50 to \$15.75; stags, \$13 to \$14.50.

Steep and lambs, receipts 5000; easier. Lambs, \$15 to \$17.35; year-

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"As above mentioned, the prohibition or importation becomes effective on Monday next, December 24.

"The regulations to carry into effect the other provisions above mentioned are being prepared and as soon as approved they will be enacted under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

"The foregoing provisions will remain in force during the war and for twelve months after the conclusion of peace."

Fire at Krupps.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, dated Saturday, quotes The Echo Beige as follows:

"The Krupp plant in Essen is on fire. Dutch workmen have been ordered to return to Holland."

Another despatch from Amsterdam on Saturday said:

"It is learned from Dutch workmen that an explosion occurred in the electric power station at the Krupp plant in Essen, owing to a short circuit. The building is reported to have been damaged seriously."

The plant at Essen, the main establishment of the Krupps, the largest manufacturers in Germany of arms and munitions, employed about 10,000 men before the war. It has been expanded greatly during the war.

Facts relating to its present size and the number of workmen are kept secret by the German Government. It was reported unofficially in October of last year that about 10,000 persons, including several thousand women, were at work here, and that 20,000 were to be added to the force.

Riots in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—Only the utmost vigilance of patrols and mounted troops prevented an outbreak of anti-German rioting Saturday afternoon and night. The downtown streets were crowded with Christmas shoppers, and several attempts were made to organize demonstrations. Students and others marched to La Union building chanting "10,000 pesos," which was the amount of the monthly subsidy aid to have been obtained from Berlin by Count von Luxburg, the deposed German Minister.

The crowds dispersed when charged by the troops, but patrols trotted through the downtown section all night preventing marching crowds from joining each other. The publication of the additional Luxburg despatches has caused a new outbreak of bitterness against Germany, and it is expected it will be voiced in Congress next week.

Norwegian Ships Sunk.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 24.—Norwegian Foreign Office announced that the Norwegian steamer Ingrid had been torpedoed and that one of her crew were killed. The Norwegian steamer Borgsten also has been torpedoed and two of her sailors were killed.

The Ingrid II. was of 1,145 tons. Available maritime records do not give her recent movements. The steamer Borgsten is listed at 1,718 tons. She left an Atlantic port last April.

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Since the Turks were driven out of Jerusalem they have been conducting guerrilla warfare to the north and east of the city, splitting up into numerous small bodies to attack British outposts, to snipe patrols, and generally to make themselves unpleasant, says Reuter's correspondent at Jerusalem, telegraphing under date of December 15.

CONSCRIPTION DEFEATED.

Australian Majority Against Compulsory Service Grows.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.—The latest returns in the voting on the referendum place the result as follows:

For conscription, 792,000; against, 967,000; majority against, 175,000. This does not include the soldiers' vote, now being counted in London.

A special cable from Sydney, Australia, to The Vancouver World says:

Premier Hughes has so far refused to comment upon the result, but the general impression is that as soon as the result is officially announced he will tender his resignation. There has been much criticism concerning the method in which the campaign has been handled, and insistent demands are made for a new leader of the Nationalists, Irvine or Watt being the men most prominently mentioned as the possibilities. Western Australia so far is the only State which returned a majority for conscription. In New South Wales the 'No' vote led by more than 136,000."

An Australian correspondent, writing in The Times, says it is important that the issue of the referendum should not be misunderstood. It is, he says, a clash of opinion regarding procedure. The anti-conscriptionists consider that voluntary enlistment will provide sufficient reinforcement, and they fear that conscription would interfere with agriculture and mining, which are essential to the prosecution of the war. All recognized political parties in Australia agree that the war must be continued until victory is achieved.

Swiss Reassured.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 24.—Public opinion in France may be reassured regarding the report in circulation in that country that an Austro-German offensive through Switzerland is in preparation, Gustave Ador, Foreign Minister, told the correspondent of the Paris Petit Journal Sunday.

"My sincere personal opinion," said M. Ador, "is that we need not have the slightest fear of such an attempt. Germany has other things to do on the western front than get the Swiss army on her back, and from the economic point of view Germany has every interest not to make an enemy of Switzerland."

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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"It is an auspicious circumstance that the negotiations open within sight of that festival which for centuries past has promised peace on earth, good will to men. I enter upon the negotiations with the desire that our work may make speedy and prosperous progress."

The Russian terms include:

FIRST—No compulsory annexation of territory taken during the war and speedy evacuation of such territory.

SECOND—That political independence shall be restored to all nations deprived of independence by the fortunes of war.

THIRD—That national groups not independent before the war shall decide by a referendum whether they shall become independent or give their allegiance to some power.

FOURTH—Where mixed nationalities occupy any territory the rights of the minority shall be defended by a separate law assuring educational freedom and administration autonomy, if possible.

FIFTH—No belligerent country shall be required to pay contributions, and private persons shall be compensated for losses incurred through the war from a special fund contributed by all the belligerents on a proportionate basis. The same principles shall be applicable to colonies as to the parent countries.

The final clause of the terms prohibits the boycotting of one country by another, and provides for separate customs agreements and for naval blockades not pursuing direct military objects.

The delegates of the Central Powers declared their readiness to begin the examination of the Russian programme. The result of their labors will be discussed at the next sitting.

Christmas Eve Chosen to Offer Peace

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 24.—According to a report received Friday in diplomatic circles in Berne, the German representatives in neutral countries already have received the German Emperor's Christmas proposals for peace, which will be divulged to the world Christmas Eve. The conditions reported in the proposals are reported to be far more conciliatory than have been former documents on the subject, but vague and elastic, and with no explicit declarations of Germany's terms.

Naval Plant Enlarged.

GENEVA, Dec. 24.—The Krupps have recently quadrupled their naval plant near Kiel, according to advices from Berlin by way of Berne to La Suisse. This was done at the request of the German Government for the purpose of making up losses in submarines, which, the despatch asserts, have been heavier than the German admiralty admits.

Prisoners to Till Land.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Premier Lloyd George on Friday in addressing a deputation of agriculturists in regard to the food supply, referred especially to the problem of shipping the magnificent fighting material of the United States to Europe. Agriculture at home could facilitate the task by saving tonnage, the Premier declared. It had been decided to make greater use of prisoners of war, and he hoped thus to provide thirty thousand additional unskilled laborers.

Light, \$15.00 to \$16.75; mixed, \$16.10 to \$16.85; heavy, \$16.05 to \$16.85; rough, \$16.05 to \$16.20; pigs, \$11.50 to \$15; bulk of sales, \$16.30 to \$16.80.
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Sheep and lambs, receipts 5000; easier. Lambs, \$15 to \$17.35; yearlings, \$12 to \$15.50; others unchanged.

Denial From Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, Sunday published a denial of the statement of Deputy Pirolini, in the Chamber of Deputies Friday, that Monsignor Federico Tedeschini, Under Secretary of State at the Vatican, had attended a reception at the home of Monsignor Pacelli, Papal Nuncio to Munich, Deputy Pirolini had declared that Madame Caillaux, wife of former Premier Caillaux, of France, was present at the reception, and that Monsignor von Gerlach, who has been convicted by default as an Austrian spy, also was a guest there.

The newspaper adds that the Vatican never has been in contact, direct or indirect, with M. Caillaux, either under his own name or that of "Monsieur Renouard."

Still Finding Spies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—An extensive traffic in written communications to Germany, Austria, and the northern European neutrals, involving the use of invisible ink and code systems, has been discovered and stopped by customs officials within the last few weeks, treasury officials disclosed Saturday.

The Military Salute.

The military salute, which some of our soldiers and sailors are occasionally accused of omitting, had a curious origin, if tradition is to be believed, says the London Chronicle. It is said that it originated in the days of the tournament, at which a queen of beauty was chosen to preside. The knights and their esquires and all who took part in the tourney, on presenting themselves before the Queen lifted each one a hand level with the brows as though dazzled by the light of her presence. A nicely thought out compliment this, and though its significance is now forgotten, the natural dignity of the gesture has preserved it as an everyday mark of recognition of a superior in rank.

Canada Leads In This.

Canada has set the pace for Australia in caring for returned soldiers. Every plan advanced by Senator E. D. Millen for the repatriation of the Australian soldiers, in a speech before the Australian Parliament in support of the Repatriation Bill is already in effect in Canada.

Senator Millen advocated:

An employment bureau for returned men.
Curative workshops for vocational training of men.

Trade schools for the re-education of disabled men.

Permanent homes for the few who are permanently helpless.

Sanatoria for the tubercular.

A factory for the manufacture of artificial limbs.

The Military Hospitals Commission of Canada has established all these agencies for reinstating men in civil and industrial life.

Discoverers of New Lands

IN the illustrious year of 1493, which witnessed Sebastian Cabot's westward discoveries along North America, and Columbus' sighting of South America, Vasco da Gama, pursuing his eastward navigations, crossed the Indian Ocean, dropped anchor off the city of Calicut, on the Madagar coast, and set up on shore a marble pillar as proof of his discovery of India by an ocean highway. Thus Portugal offset Spain's claim to the West Indies by priority of discovery, with a claim through first discovery to the East Indies, and stood ready to assert it, while England allowed her right, by the same token, in the North American continent to lapse.

Spain and Portugal continued in sharp rivalry during the half decade immediately following. In 1499, the coast of South America was touched at about Surinam by the Spaniard Alonso Vespucci, sailing for Spain. The same year the coast of Brazil

was discovered by a Portuguese navigator, Vincente Yares Pinson. He had been a companion of Columbus. The next year possession of Brazil was taken for the crown of Portugal by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese commander, who was driven to its coast by adverse winds when making a voyage to India by Vasco da Gama's course. Three years later a settlement was begun there by Amerigo Vespucci, now in the service of Portugal. In 1500, Gaspar de Cortereal, Portuguese, attempted to follow the Cabots' track of discovery opened in the North-West. Coming upon the coast of Labrador, he explored it for 600 miles. He discovered Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, and also Hudson's Strait. Then he returned to Lisbon, with his two caravans freighted with natives—men, women, and children—whom he had captured and brought home for slavery. Upon the strength of Gaspar de Cortereal's voyages, Portugal attempted to establish a claim to the discovery of Newfoundland and the adjacent coast of North America. But in this she was not successful. Spain, however, held firmly to all of her American possessions, indefinitely defined.

England remained passive till

1501, when a new movement was started in the Cabots' home city of Bristol. Three Bristol merchants—Richard Ward, Thomas Ashehurst, and John Thomas—and three Portuguese mariners—John Fernandes, Francis Fernandes, and John Gundlur—came together for a venture in the track of the Cabots. A patent was obtained from King Henry, under date of March 19, 1501, which conferred upon them the same powers that had originally been given the Cabots, and was in terms similar to the Cabot patents. Whether they sent out an expedition that year is not known. The next year, however, the personnel of the company had changed, with the dropping of Ward and Thomas and the substitution of Hugh Eliot in their place; and under this organization, probably in 1503, a voyage was made which resulted in discovery at Newfoundland and along the Labrador coast. The only record of this voyage is given by Hakluyt, in the following excerpt from the merchant, Robert Thorne's "Booke" of 1527, addressed to the English ambassador at the court of Spain:

"A briefe extract concerning the discoverie of Newfoundland taken out of the booke of M. Robert Thorne, to Doctor Leigh, etc.

"I reason that this inclination or desire of this discovery I inherited from my father, which with another marchant of Bristol named Hugh Eliot, were the discoverers of the Newfoundland; of the which there is no doubt (as now plainly appeareth) if the Mariners would then have bene ruled, and followed their Pilots minde, but the lands of the West Indies, from whence all the golde commeth, had been ours; for all is one coast as the Card appeareth and is aforesaid."

The "card" here referred to was a rude map of the world on which, along the line of the coast of Labrador, was written the inscription in Latin, "This land was first discovered by the English." A short time after this voyage, the fisheries about Newfoundland had become well known to Frenchmen, and were being frequented by the hardy fishermen of Brittany and Normandy. Hence the later name of the isle of Cape Breton.

The Vanishing Elk.

Next in importance to big-horn sheep, though least in numbers, among the Rocky Mountain big game, is the American elk or wapiti. It once ranged nearly the entire continent in millions. Its habitat was originally from Mexico to the Peace River, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, between the St. Lawrence and the coast of South Carolina. To-day a few scattered bands along the Rockies between Colorado and the Brazeau River, and some isolated herds in the forests of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, comprise the entire wild elk left in North America. Probably the total does not exceed 60,000 head, less than 5,000 of which are found in Canada. In the Rockies there are probably from 175 to 365, of which the insignificant remnant in the valley of the Brazeau is the last of the original elk herds of Alberta. Those now found in the south are British Columbian elk that have migrated to the East slope since the inauguration of a close season on elk in Alberta some five or six years ago.

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A firm of cleaners in Grinnell, Iowa, advertises as follows: "Notice—Ladies, why worry about your dirty kids when we clean them for 15 cents."

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"While I was in Winnipeg the National Council of Women was in session. On Sunday afternoon they held a service of intercession in a theatre and I attended it. The occasion was electric. There were no addresses. A program of printed prayers had been provided—prayers for the soldiers and sailors; for the prisoners and wounded and those who care for them; for victory and for a righteous peace; for the harvest and for the women at home. The hymns sung were all prayers. These women were of Canada's best and most progressive. They stood for club life, and for the modern conception of the sex's mission. Yet here they were fashionably gowned (not a few mourning garb), engaged in woman's old, old function of prayer for the men whom they had sent forth to battle. After witnessing that service, no superficial observer could make me believe that the war has not sent Canada's women as parents to their knees. So I was surprised to learn of the frequency of special services for intercession, private homes and in local churches.

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You give comfort when your gift is a Hydro Safety Comfo Hot Pad.

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**Hydro Electric Power
Commission.**

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told me that fourteen of the missionaries in China of his board have left their work in the Orient to don his Majesty's uniform. Most of them act as officers of the detachments of Chinese artisans and laborers who have been brought over for labor behind the lines in France. As men speaking the Chinese language, and acquainted with the ways of the natives, this service is simply invaluable. Other missionaries, and sons of missionaries, have gone directly into the military service.

"Despite the tremendous drain upon the resources of the Canadian churches made by the war, missionary contributions either remain as great as formerly or else have been increased. Evidently the stay-at-home women and older men have deep convictions about the importance of Christian work and instruction in this time of universal change. Likewise, the departure of tens of thousands of church-workers for the front has greatly depleted the ranks of officers and teachers in the local congregations. This, too, is met by an excess of devotion and activity on the part of those left behind. Even the enlistment of many clergymen as chaplains and officers meets with nothing but approval from the people.

"While I found no signs of what is conventionally called a revival in the Canadian churches, there is undoubtedly manifest such a spirit of deep purpose and loyalty that it is a new vitalizing force in the religious life of the Empire. The war is a spiritual experience for Canada. Whether the organized Christian Church is equal to the unprecedented task of capitalizing this fervor and exaltation and resolute purpose, after the soldiers return, only time can tell. For one thing is sure, neither the nation nor the Church will ever again be the same after this transforming experience."

Across Labrador.

There is a very large proportional area of North America yet to be mapped and charted—yet to be spied out as to possible coal deposits, gold, silver, copper, nickel, platinum, or stones, and as to whether there are subterranean oil lakes. An exploration party financed conjointly by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, the National Geographical Society, and Alfred Marshall, of Chicago, has reached St. John's, Newfoundland, homeward bound, and reports success in the attempt to cross Labrador from a point on the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a point on Ungava Bay. This survey has been before attempted, but not accomplished.

Labrador, when all the region lying between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean is included, is of huge dimensions. It would cut up into ten land tracts each as large as the State of Pennsylvania. Only a brief report has been received from the exploring party that travelled across from south to north, but even when the full report is in it will concern only a trail that was less than twenty miles wide in its side excursion reaches, while the region traversed is nearly a thousand miles wide, east and west, and fully a thousand miles across from the St. Lawrence to Ungava Bay.

None the less the report will be interestingly suggestive. There are rivers in Labrador—a good many of them. Forests, too, and doubtless a large variety of wild life. Enough is known of this Far North region to warrant the assumption that the climate is tragically inhospitable. And yet there may be large tracts where human life may be sustained and where there is stored wealth that will invite human enterprise.

To Leave Later for Good

WAS AN ABLE GOVERNOR

SIR WALTER DAVIDSON'S WORK IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

He Helped to Organize the War Service, and Was Largely Responsible for the Splendid Record of the Ancient Colony—People Showed Appreciation When He Left for New South Wales.

AT the end of October the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Walter Davidson, took his departure from the colony on promotion to the Governorship of New South Wales, and the expressions of regret from all sections of the community at the departure of himself and Lady Davidson were universal and sincere. In the present period of extreme trial Newfoundland has been exceptionally fortunate in having as her Governor Sir Walter Davidson, who has been unceasing in his efforts to promote the colony's well-being in every respect, and to maintain her reputation as a partner in the Imperial alliance for the conduct of the war, while Lady Davidson, on her part, was equally active and whole-hearted in organizing the women of the island to every kind of work possible in a country like this, to add to the well-being of the soldiers and sailors on active service, and to contribute also to the comfort of the sick and wounded in the war, not alone of the Empire, but of the Allies.

When hostilities began Newfoundland was convulsed by the turmoil of political dissension resulting from a general election held a few months previously, and with respect to the outcome of which there was very bitter feeling, and for this reason it was felt undesirable to organize the colony's war activities under the direct aegis of the Government. Accordingly a non-partisan movement was set on foot known as the Patriotic Association, with the governor at its head, which took over the entire work of recruiting, organizing, equipping, despatching, and maintaining a military force from the colony, and also assisting the Admiralty in the securing of additional recruits for the Newfoundland Naval Reserve, which was already in existence, though comparatively small in numbers, and which was under direct Admiralty control. This association was composed of the leading men of all classes in St. John's with subordinate committees in the other principal towns and settlements of the country, and the onerous, if honorable, position of chairman was accepted by the Governor from a realization of the fact that probably he alone could, by virtue of his position, ensure that its work would be carried on successfully, and that the political and other differences which would tend to make it difficult for any other person to hold this position successfully, would not operate in his case. In this conclusion time was his justification, and he was fortunately able to embark upon a career of public usefulness in the country which has few equals among the gubernatorial appointees of the British dominions overseas since the war began.

This association, acting on behalf of the colony, and starting with the moderate expectation of raising a contingent of 500 men, has been able, in three years, to swell the number to over 4,000, and send

St. John's, where the association embraced the women folk, rich and poor, young and old, of every class, creed, and condition, she converted Government House into a headquarters, and transformed the State apartments into workrooms where the providing of comforts for the soldiers and sailors and for the sick and wounded was carried on unceasingly the whole year through. She herself accepted the presidency of this organization and carried on its work with conspicuous success, while the quality of the work done was such as to win the unstinted approval of the authorities in England, through whose hands it passed on the way to those for whom it was designed among the defenders of the Empire. The enormous stocks, probably larger in proportion to the population than any other section of the Empire overseas, supplied, and comparing very favorably with the best efforts of the towns in the Mother Country itself, of comforts for those in the trenches and in the North Sea, and necessities for the sick and wounded, have been accumulated and sent forward through the agency of this worthy organization; and its members, on their part, presented to Lady Davidson, before her departure, a handsome set of silver fox furs, a distinctive native product, costing \$700.

The Shortest Railway.

A railway whose total length of track does not exceed a quarter of a mile, and whose rolling stock consists of but two battered lorries, and yet earns a handsome profit every year, is an enterprise worthy of notice. It is at once the shortest and best-paying railway in the world. The official title of this unique line is the Grand Island Railway. Built of strap-iron laid on wooden rails on top of wooden ties, it stretches across Grand Island, a strip of land a quarter of a mile long lying in the centre of the Athabasca River, in Northern Canada. On either side of the island, and running its full length, is a dangerous rapid. The light-hand channel, however, can be navigated by scows. Along this river pass a large quantity of trade goods for the fur-posts in the great wilderness beyond, while in a like manner millions of pounds' worth of furs are brought out to civilization every year by means of the river. Although the scows can negotiate the rapid, there is always the risk of their capsizing, which means the loss of valuable goods or furs. At either end of this island, however, the water is fairly quiet, offering an excellent passageway for the conveyance of goods while the scows are coming down "light" through the rapid. It was this fact that brought the "Grand Island Railway" into being about half a century ago. The rolling stock, as already stated, consists of two old lorries, and upon these goods are loaded at the upper end of the island. The lorries are then propelled by hand at the lower end.

People making use of the railway must not only load the car themselves, but haul them to the other end of the island. The charge is ten shillings a ton. Sometimes, on the trip "out" boats are carried across, when the charge is two pounds. The fortunate owner of this queer little railway has an annual income of several thousand pounds a year, and declares that since its inception it has returned a million dollars in profits. —Wide World.

In the Arctic Circle.

In every Eskimo village of any importance in Arctic Alaska stands a large frame schoolhouse. The building, contrasting sharply with the low

annual session of Canada's leading women, she simply said, 'Now we shall pray for our gracious King and for our splendid men.' The crowd arose, the pianist struck a chord, and the first stanza of the national anthem swelled forth. Then they followed, with a fervor that put many handkerchiefs to eyes, another stanza; written since the war began, and now sung all over Canada:

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To Leave Lakes for Good.

At least 120 ships left the Great Lakes at the end of the season of navigation, never to return. The ships have been commandeered or purchased by the American Government for the Atlantic Ocean service. The vessels so far selected for removal from the lakes total about 350,000 tons. Forty-three of the ships are small enough to pass through the Welland Canal without alteration. Seventy-seven must be cut in two to pass the locks. The tonnage now on the lakes totals about 2,700,000.

The appropriation for purchase of lake boats is included in the American budget of \$1,134,500,000 submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Shipping Board. Of this amount about 140 million dollars is intended to pay for lake boats.

The vessels will not be returned to the lakes, because officials believe that, allowing for new vessels for lake service which can be built during the war, 350,000 tons can be spared from the lake trade without seriously crippling the necessary trade.

Rattle of the Rattlesnake.

The rattle of the rattlesnake is developed from the single conical scale or epidermal spine, which in most snakes forms the internal tegument of the tail. The bone on which the root of the rattle rests consists of the last sacral vertebra and is covered with a skin which is the beginning of the rattle in young rattlesnakes.

To Do Scrubbing.

Operated by electricity obtained from a lighting circuit, a new machine wets, sweeps, scrubs, and dries a floor over which it is propelled by human power.

A Famous Walker.

There died at the hospital at Port Hope recently of bronchial asthma James Reynolds, who had gained considerable prominence for his feats of walking from Port Hope to Toronto and return in a limited time on wagers. He was in his 67th year.

On the last occasion when he attempted the round trip in 35 hours, on June 12th, 1911, he abandoned the undertaking at Newcastle, just eighteen miles remaining on the home stretch. In June, 1906, he walked from Port Hope to Toronto in a little over eighteen hours. In September, 1908, he walked from Port Hope to Toronto and return in 36 hours and 18 minutes. He had a great many successful shorter walks to his credit, and held records for sack racing.

\$4,000 to Salve Conscience.

Four thousand dollars "conscience money" has been received by the Dominion Department of Finance, from St. John, N.B. The amount is in four \$1,000 notes. This is an exceptionally large amount of money to be thus received at one time by the department.

Steel tempered in phenol has more hardness and elasticity than when it has been tempered in water.

political and other differences which would tend to make it difficult for any other person to hold this position successfully, would not operate in his case. In this conclusion time was his justification, and he was fortunately able to embark upon a career of public usefulness in a country which has few equals among the gubernatorial appointees of the British dominions overseas since the war began.

This association, acting on behalf of the colony, and starting with the moderate expectation of raising a contingent of 500 men, has been able, in three years, to swell the number to over 4,000, and send them all overseas, where great glory has been gained by them for their native land, though purchased at an exceedingly high cost of human life. The association was also able to increase the original enlistment of 500 naval reservists to 2,000, and has latterly promoted the organization of a forestry battalion, composed of men unfit for active service, which now numbers 500 and is working in the forests of Scotland doing useful and effective service in that respect for the cause of the Empire. All of this work has been accomplished by voluntary effort, the association dividing its work among various committees, the members of which gave their services gratuitously for three years, though they included amongst them the busiest and most active of men in their various walks of life in the country. But the spirit of public service and loyal endeavor was widespread, and the flame of patriotic feeling burned brightly in the country, so that the service proved a labor of love to those engaged in it; and their reward is now seen in the highly creditable place which Newfoundland occupies in the eyes, not alone of the Empire, but of the Allies and the world at large. Much of the success of this movement is attributable to the self-sacrificing and unceasing efforts of Sir Walter Davidson, who spent himself and spared not in the endeavor to make the movement an unqualified success. He labored unceasingly, and the physical effort alone which the work involved must have been enormous. His official staff was depleted at the opening of hostilities by the recall of some of its members to England to undertake active service; and he had to carry on with insufficient assistance and do much of the clerical labor himself, in addition to which he had to undertake daily, almost hourly, conferences with the subordinate committees and the various branches of the military organization, to preside at meetings, co-ordinate the efforts of different departments, and generally direct the entire movement, while at the same time carrying on the regular duties of his office, and, besides that, the new ones imposed upon him through Imperial exigencies by the War Office and the Admiralty, in respect of all questions appertaining to the war, of an outside and distinct from a domestic character. For three years he continued this with scarcely a holiday for the period, and his success is attested by the fact that on the eve of his departure the members of the association presented him with an illuminated address and a suitably-inscribed gold watch, costing \$500.

Lady Davidson was similarly active in organizing the women of the country. She did this through the medium of a Women's Patriotic Association, the counterpart of the men's, but which was much more widespread in its activities, some 200 branches being established, not alone in the larger towns, but also in the small fishing settlements around the country, where every woman could knit and sew, but where it was not possible for the men, by reason of their occupations at sea, to be organized for service in the same way. In

most not only load the car themselves, but haul them to the other end of the island. The charge is ten shillings a ton. Sometimes, on the trip "out" boats are carried across, when the charge is two pounds. The fortunate owner of this queer little railway, who has been in operation for several thousand pounds a year, and declares that since its inception it has returned a million dollars in profits. —Wide World.

In the Arctic Circle.

In every Eskimo village of any importance in Arctic Alaska stands a large frame schoolhouse. The building, contrasting sharply with the low mounds which are really the native igloos, is more than an ordinary schoolhouse. It is in a very real sense a community-center.

The villagers gather in the schoolroom on week days for instruction in the English language, manners, and customs. On Sundays their simple religious services are held in the same room. On holidays they gather there for the feasts prepared for them by the teacher in charge, or by the missionary.

There is also in the schoolhouse a room set apart where the villagers may gather at any time of day or evening to sit around the fire and smoke while they visit. At these informal gatherings everything is discussed from the teacher, whose popularity depends to an appreciable extent upon the number of presents he hands out, to hunting, the weather, the white man's ships, etc.

Is there illness in any igloo, the medicine chest in the "big house" is the first thing thought of, and to the "big house" the Eskimos come for aid, be it night or day.

If a dog-team is sighted coming toward the village, messengers hurry to the "big house" to inform the teacher of the coming of "strangers," so that he may be prepared to receive them.

And so it goes. The center of all activity and thought and life in the village is the red-roofed schoolhouse and the white man in charge. Besides a fairly well-equipped schoolroom, there is a large storeroom in the building where are provisions of all kinds, and living quarters for the teacher and his family.

It is believed that not much more than one-half of the cultivable area of India is under cultivation at the present time.

Canadians in Tanks.

Canada will be intensely interested in the splendidly successful attack on the River Scarpe. The credit of the victory goes to General Byng, the Canadians' former Commander. With him are some Dominion Staff officers who elected to go with him when he left the Canadians. One unit was led by a Canadian officer, who, since the Passchendaele battle, joined Byng's splendid army. The tanks which broke through the German defences have in them hundreds of adventurous young Canadians. This service is becoming as popular with the Dominion troops as the Flying Corps.

The New Brunswick motor vehicle law provides that no person under eighteen years of age shall drive a motor vehicle within the provincial limits.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

the

Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



The above Committee desire to thank the Misses Armstrong, West street, sincerely for the knitting they have been doing for a long time past, and also for a donation of children's clothing for the Belgians, among which was a very prettily made coat.

We also desire to thank especially Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Foster for a generous donation to our funds, which we greatly appreciate.

Mrs. James S. Brandon, Morven, has been doing some splendid knitting for us which we greatly value. Many very appreciative letters are coming in to us every day in acknowledgment of Christmas parcels received from the Chapter and Committee. These parcels have evidently reached their destination in good condition, and from the comments upon the same, contained just what the boys most wanted. Not only have we endeavored to make Christmas happy for the boys in the trenches, and for some of the French soldiers at the front, but have also tried to make their first Christmas at home bright for a few returned men in Napanee, and also in recognition of their valuable services for King and Country, and for the splendid manner in which they have stood between us and German domination.

We have recently received a very nice and appreciative letter from one of our prisoners in Germany who tells us he receives regularly our food parcels, subscribed to the Red Cross Headquarters, and sent through Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley from the London office. This prisoner tells us after only three months' service he was taken captive, and feels as though he cannot endure his imprisonment much longer. He sends us a photo of himself and other companions in captivity, he being the only Canadian.

This letter is valuable in showing that our parcels really reach these brave men, so greatly in need of our remembrance and care.

Hoping that all our members, workers and friends have spent a happy and thoughtful Christmas, and wishing all a brighter and more encouraging year as regards the termination of the terrible conflict in which we are engaged, trusting that we may all enter upon the new year with an increased determination, and as far as possible, add to the usefulness and far-reaching effect of the same.

A Happy New Year to all.

The Red Cross Society

New Years Day, the Red Cross will give an At Home, at the Curling Rink, both afternoon and evening, when the President and Vice-President games will be played. Good music is to be furnished and refreshments served. This is a splendid opportunity to witness these most interesting games, and eventually help the many financial calls of the Society.

The following donations are thankfully received: \$16.50 as the Society's share of the door receipts, at the Armouries Election night; Mrs. Clark Mallory, \$5.00; Mrs. P. Z. Dettlor, \$5.00 (for Y.M.C.A. Fund) and a generous donation of money from Mrs. Will Joyce.

The Society is greatly indebted to the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Hawley, for a donation of ten sets of Pyjamas; to the ladies of Mr. U. M. Wilson's S. S. Class, Trinity Church, for many pairs of socks, and to Miss A. Evans for a large box of linen.

The Hall will be open again on Saturday—Tea will be served in the afternoon.

Try Jontee, the new Talcum with the \$100,000 odor, 35c. per tin at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

THE LATE GLEN CAMPBELL.

Notable Westerner Who Died Serving His Country.

In stature and personal characteristics, Colonel Campbell was typical of the finer class of pioneer frontiersmen, and his tall, picturesque figure was familiar to the people of Winnipeg. He was a magnificent horseman, a splendid rifle shot, and a man who did not know what fear was and withal was a man of generous impulses, a hard fighter, but quick to forget and forgive.

The death of Lieut.-Colonel Glen Lyon Archibald Campbell removes another of the few remaining men typical of the pioneer days of the west. Born in the west, when the country was still given over to the chase and the fur trade, he was a true son of the frontier, possessing all those fine, manly characteristics that marked the pathfinders in the regions beyond the pale of civilization—courageous, warm hearted, and generous to a fault, with a remarkable faculty for making and retaining friends among all classes.

Colonel Campbell was a son of the late Robert Campbell, a chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who discovered the Yukon river and established trading posts in the heart of the Yukon territory. He was born at Fort Pelly, Sask., on Oct. 25, 1862, and as a small boy was sent to Scotland where he received his education at Glasgow academy and Merchiston Castle school, Edinburgh. On returning to Canada he made his home with his father at Fort Pelly for a time, and then went to Montana, where he spent several years on a cattle ranch for the purpose of learning the stock-raising business, in which his father was taking an interest. He subsequently established a stock farm in the Riding Mountains, near Gilbert Plains, where he continued to make his home ever since and where his farming and

CLIP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell him to order a small bottle for you.

clow kept there for some occult purpose.

Dunstone's \$5,000 came after Musclove had been trying for several weeks to get someone to put up a large sum. Several mining men were interviewed, and the riches of the creeks described. One man told the astrologer that with so much gold in such an easy place, he needed no capital for development. A second man roundly abused Musclove and told him he should be in jail, while a third "just laughed right out loud."

Mr. A. M. Brown, one of the investors, was of strong faith for over two years, during which time he constantly kept his grip packed for the trip into the hills to the fabulously rich claims. But Musclove's influence did not affect Mrs. Brown to the same extent, "for she was born with a caul on her head," she told the court. They hold a \$175 interest in the claims.

The persons who still retain implicit faith in Musclove include a number prominent in the business life of Vancouver, as well as others in humbler walks of life, for the astrologer-broker sought and found believers in all quarters. During the sitting of the assizes the following self-denying ordinance was put in as evidence in favor of the accused:

"Dear Harry Musclove—The presence of militant opposition to your work has prompted us to review our relationship to yourself, established in fact and deed that relationship which already exists in heart. Here are the contracts you made with us. May God strengthen your good right arm."

The letter is signed by twenty of the 150 who still believe.

Muir, the minor defendant, went into the witness box and submitted to cross-examination, but Musclove contented with making an unsworn statement from the dock. Muir, in his evidence, said that Musclove had once taken him to the famous creeks and there he had picked up a nugget worth \$40 or \$50, but, on Musclove's instructions, he had replaced the nugget on the ground, as the planetary time was not propitious for taking away any of the gold. Muir, after much urging from Mr. Justice Murphy, volunteered to give the location of the claims if Musclove gave him permission, but Musclove declined. They feared that a stampede would follow, and the men who had showed their faith in the planets would be defrauded of the gains which are rightfully theirs.

A WESTERN POET.

Robert J. C. Stead is the Man Who Wrote "Kitchener."

A new poem has come out of the West. Robert J. C. Stead became known first when his fine poem "Kitchener," published immediately after the death of the great British general, went the rounds of the Empire. Mr. Stead has now published a volume of his verse, to which he has given the title "Kitchener and Other Poems." Although Robert Stead was born in Ontario, he must be regarded as a Westerner, having spent practically all his life in the Province of Alberta, and his home is now in Calgary. It should be noted at once, however, that this poet has no considered it necessary to adopt poetic forms that are popularly considered appropriate to new and virile sections of the country. He has not written the flowing verse calculated to win for him the title "The Kipling of the Prairies," that certain persons would have hastened to bestow upon him. Most of his poem are in conventional forms. He has not followed any of the modern schools, nor broken the old rules of rhyme and metre in any particular. It cannot be said that his ideas are new. In fact, most of his subject are patriotic and do not differ greatly in thought from hundreds of pieces of this nature. It is in his striking use of rhetorical phrase that Mr. Stead rises at times distinctly above the level of Canada's minor poets, who have written about the war.

"Kitchener" has splendor and dignity, which makes one pronounce it an inspiration. It ranks among the finest bits of verse ever written by a Canadian, and it shows all Mr. Stead's gifts at the very best.

Weep, waves of England! Nobler claim
Was never to nobler grave con-
signed;
The wild waves weep with us to-day,
Who mourn a nation's master-mind.

We hoped an honored age for him,
And ashes laid with England's great
And rapturous music, and the dim
Deep hush that veils our Tomb
State.

But this is better. Let him sleep
Where sleep the men who made u
free;
For England's heart is in the deep,
And England's glory is the sea.

One only vow above his bier,
One only oath beside his bed:
We saw our flag shall shield hi
here
Until the sea gives up its dead!

Leap, waves of England! Boastful b
And fling defiance in the blast;
For earth is envious of the sea,
Which shelters England's dead
last.

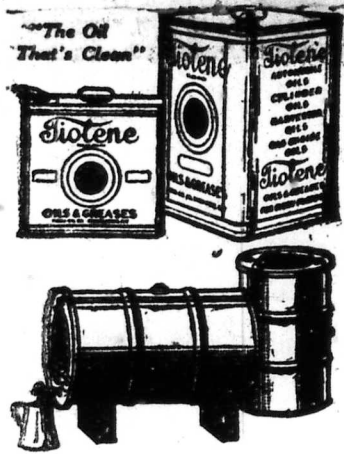
Canada's Effort Appreciated.

History holds no parallel to the record being made by Canada. Far removed from the present scenes of conflict, self-sustaining, not dependent upon Great Britain, under necessity of contributing a single soldier or a dollar to the cause of the Allies, she has voluntarily poured forth a wealth of treasure, while her sturdy sons have of their own volition formed an army comparable in numbers to the forces of great nations, and of a quality never surpassed. The chagrin felt by Germany on account of Britain entering the war, and expressed in hatred, has found peculiar vent against Canada. The strongest forces that could be mustered have been hurled against the Canadians. Orders often were out to "take no Canadian prisoners. Every devilish device in the whole category of outlawed and inhuman German practices has been employed against them. But they have withstood the fiercest attacks any soldiers were ever subjected to, an

FOR
YOUR
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FOR YOUR CAR



You more than pay for what you might save on lubricating oil in increased cost of overhauling and in the shortened service life of your motor.

TIOLENE is the most trustworthy and hence the most economical lubricant to use

FRED L. HOOPER,
Medical Hall, Nananee.
Phone 61. Residence 52

WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

OVER 600 ACRES
of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to **PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.**

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.
Centre Street, North. Phone 101

Remember we are Nananee agents for the Alladin Lamp supplies. WALLACE'S, Nananee's Leading Drug Store.

at Fort Pelly, Sask., on Oct. 23, 1863, and as a small boy was sent to Scotland where he received his education at Glasgow academy and Merchiston Castle school, Edinburgh. On returning to Canada he made his home with his father at Fort Pelly for a time, and then went to Montana, where he spent several years on a cattle ranch for the purpose of learning the stock-raising business, in which his father was taking an interest. He subsequently established a stock farm in the Riding Mountains, near Gilbert Plains, where he continued to make his home ever since, and where his farming and stock-raising enterprises were very successful.

In 1892 he was induced, much against his will, to contest Gilbert Plains riding for a seat in the Manitoba Assembly. He was unsuccessful on that occasion, and again in 1896, when he ran for a second time. In 1902 he was again a candidate and was elected, and was returned in 1907 by acclamation. In the following year he resigned to contest Dauphin riding for the House of Commons and was elected, and sat in the Federal House until the elections of 1911. In 1912 he was appointed chief inspector of Indian agencies for Canada, and was incumbent of the position up to the time of his death.

In 1885 he served with Boulton's Scouts through the North-west Metis rebellion, and has the distinction of being raised from the ranks to a captaincy on the field. When the European war broke out he was anxious to do his bit, and his offer to raise a western battalion was gladly accepted by the military authorities at Ottawa. In a few weeks he completed the strength of Colonel Clin- gman's Brandon battalion, the 79th, in which he held the rank of major. This was a thoroughly western corps, rank and file being all splendid specimens of sturdy manhood.

Owing to the success attending his efforts in helping to raise the 79th, Major Campbell was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and asked to organize another battalion, the 107th. His personal popularity was such that enlistment was rapid and he soon had his second battalion over strength. He took this battalion overseas.

In England it was made a pioneer battalion, was sent to France as a complete unit out of deference to Colonel Campbell's request and on account of the battalion comprising such a uniformly fine lot of well-trained, useful men.

Colonel Campbell was loved by his men and they were ready to follow him anywhere, because they knew he would not ask them to go where he would not go himself. It is said that he knew every man in his battalion by name, and took a personal interest in them all.

For some years past Col. Campbell suffered from a serious internal malady, and he submitted to a couple of operations which, while affording temporary relief, failed to effect a complete remedy. He was seriously ill before going overseas, and friends endeavored to persuade him not to go, but having made up his mind that he was going to see the thing through to a finish he said he would never be satisfied until he faced the Boches in the front-line trenches. After reaching England he had to go into hospital on account of his complaint, but immediately on being discharged he hastened to France to join his regiment, and he was with his men constantly until his fatal illness. It is thought that the strenuous work in the trenches aggravated the disease from which he suffered, and that he was too much worn to further resist its encroachments.

his evidence, said that Musclove had once taken him to the famous creeks and there he had picked up a nugget worth \$40 or \$50, but, on Musclove's instructions, he had replaced the nugget on the ground, as the planetary time was not propitious for taking away any of the gold. Muir, after much urging from Mr. Justice Murphy, volunteered to give the location of the claims if Musclove gave him permission, but Musclove declined. They feared that a stampede would follow, and the men who had showed their faith in the planets would be defrauded of the gains which are rightfully theirs.

In his unsworn statement Musclove, surrounded by books dealing with astronomical lore, maps of the heavens, globes, etc., said he exonerated Muir, who had been merely his agent. He would yet produce the gold, but not until he was free. He explained the movements of the celestial bodies, pointing out each one on the ecliptic. "People," he said, "are all under the influence of the planets. Pisces rules the feet of men, and is also the sign of discord. Leo, the sign of the sun, rules the metals, including gold. Mercury rules the mind. This is how I arrived at the computation of \$100 per share: Saturn is the lowest planet. He has two rings around him. These I multiplied by Saturn's number and by ten, and that made 100."

I did not make astrological laws, but I am going to follow them. After this has blown over our people will believe in astrology. The people's confidence will not be violated by me, not though I may have to spend a few years in prison for my silence. When I am ready I will put them on the creeks where the gold is."

But the jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty against both defendants, and, at the close of the assizes, they were sentenced.

Tommy's Will.

"I was looking through a man's dossier the other day," a medical friend in khaki tells the Westminster Gazette, "when an unusual paper attracted my attention. It was inscribed outside, in Gothic characters: 'My last Will and Testament.' Inside, without preamble, was the following: '(1) My Will: I bequeath, in the event of my being killed, everything I have, and that ain't much, and it will be less by the time it gets back home, to my mother, Mrs. —. (2) My Testament:—which mother gave me, I give to my sweetheart, Miss Daisy —. She don't know I'm sweet on her, but I am! That's all. (Signed) —. He did not die." The narrator goes on to say, "and I discharged him from the army. When he appeared before me, and when I asked him, very officially, if he had a sweetheart, he earnestly assured me that he had not. I suppose when his life was spared he weighed the girl against the Testament and Holy Writ won."

Butter in Manitoba.

The growth in creamery production in Manitoba is particularly marked, the 1916 creamery butter production totalling 6,574,510 pounds, showing a growth in quantity of almost 13 per cent. as well as a higher selling price.

Our Woodlands.

The extent of Canada's woodlands and forests exceed 865,000,000 acres.

Nothing better for lice on stock than our new Electric Louse Powder, guaranteed to give results or your money back—WALLACE'S, Nananee's Leading Drug Store.

tion formed an army comparable in numbers to the forces of great nations, and of a quality never surpassed. The chagrin felt by Germany on account of Britain entering the war, and expressed in hatred, has found peculiar vent against Canada. The strongest forces that could be mustered have been hurled against the Canadians. Orders often went out to "take no Canadian prisoners." Every devilish device in the whole category of outlawed and inhuman German practices has been employed against them. But they have withstood the fiercest attacks any soldiers were ever subjected to, and have repeatedly stormed and conquered apparently impregnable positions, over the most resolute defenses. They are a mighty power in a mighty war.

The glory of France can never be dimmed. But France is waging a defensive fight, for her very life. Italy fights for territorial gains, and fights well. Britain's fight was and is semi-defensive. Russia fights against the danger of immediate loss of her national unity and freedom. Canada fights for an ideal: for humanity. She might easily have ridden to high commercial and industrial prosperity, on the tide of opportunity, and achieved national greatness, by ignoring the call of justice and civilization, and selfishly leaving her mother country to her fate. Canada's action is a tribute to Great Britain which should be treasured as the brightest jewel in her collection. Canada's example will shine through all history. Hats off and hands extended to "Our Lady of the Snows." —Oklahoma Review.

Anglicans Take Lead.

In a statement prepared by the Toronto Newman Club, a prominent Roman Catholic organization, there is set forth the percentage of enlistments according to the population of the various religious denominations of Ontario only. They are based on the 1911 census and the enlistments up to October 1, 1916, which numbered 137,907. The Anglicans, with an enlistment of 74,827, lead all the other denominations. Their percentage is 15 per cent., which is followed by the Presbyterians, who have a percentage of 4.82 and an enlistment of 25,224. Third place is taken by the Roman Catholics, of whom 14,198 entered the army out of a population of 434,997. The Methodists who occupy fourth place, are shown to have a percentage of 2.69 and 18,070 soldiers. Out of a population of 26,727 the Jews enlisted to the number of 436, which is a percentage of 1.63. The remaining denominations have a percentage of 1.58, and an enlistment of 5,152 out of 232,944.

Whale Steak.

An interesting experiment has been inaugurated at Vancouver, where two thousand pounds of whale steak were offered in the leading fish and meat markets at the price of five pence a pound. Many citizens took home a sample, but reports are not yet to hand as to the reception accorded the sea dainty by the families.

Origin of Calico.

The word "calico" has a strange origin. Many centuries ago a monarch of the province of Malabar, in Hindustan, gave to one of his chiefs as a reward for distinguished services his sword and all the land within the limit of which a cock crowing at a certain temple could be heard. From this circumstance the little town which grew up in the centre of this territory was called Calicoda, or "the cock crowing." Afterwards it was called Calicut, and from this place the first cotton goods were imported into England bearing the word "calico."

A WESTERN POET.

Robert J. C. Stead is the Man Who Wrote "Kitchener."

A new poet has come out of the West. Robert J. C. Stead became known first when his fine poem "Kitchener," published immediately after the death of the great British general, went the rounds of the Empire. Mr. Stead has now published a volume of his verse, to which he has given the title "Kitchener and Other Poems." Although Robert Stead was born in Ontario, he must be regarded as a Westerner, having spent practically all his life in the Province of Alberta, and his home is now in Calgary. It should be noted at once, however, that this poet has not considered it necessary to adopt poetic forms that are popularly considered appropriate to new and fertile sections of the country. He has not written the flowing verse calculated to win for him the title "The Singing of the Prairies," that certain persons would have hastened to bestow upon him. Most of his poems are in conventional forms. He has not followed any of the modern schools, nor broken the old rules of rhyme and metre in any particular. It cannot be said that his ideas are new. In fact, most of his subjects are patriotic and do not differ greatly in thought from hundreds of poems of this nature. It is in his striking use of rhetorical phrases that Mr. Stead rises at times distinctly above the level of Canada's many minor poets, who have written about the war.

"Kitchener" has splendor and dignity, which makes one pronounce it an inspiration. It ranks among the best bits of verse ever written by a Canadian, and it shows all Mr. Stead's gifts at the very best.

Deep, waves of England! Nobler clay Was ne'er to nobler grave consigned; he wild waves weep with us to-day, Who mourn a nation's master-mind. He hoped an honored age for him, And ashes laid with England's great; not rapturous music, and the dim Deep hush that veils our Tomb of State.

But this is better. Let him sleep Where sleep the men who made us free; for England's heart is in the deep, And England's glory is the sea.

He only vow above his bier, One only oath beside his bed; He swear our flag shall shield him here Until the sea gives up its dead!

Deep, waves of England! Boastful be, And fling defiance in the blast; for earth is envious of the sea, Which shelters England's dead at last.

Canada's Effort Appreciated.

History holds no parallel to the record being made by Canada. Far removed from the present scenes of conflict, self-sustaining, not dependent upon Great Britain, under no necessity of contributing a single soldier or a dollar to the cause of the Allies, she has voluntarily poured forth a wealth of treasure, while her sturdy sons have of their own volition formed an army comparable in numbers to the forces of great nations, and of a quality never surpassed. The chagrin felt by Germany at a account of Britain entering the war, and expressed in hatred, has found peculiar vent against Canada. The strongest forces that could be mustered have been hurled against the Canadians. Orders often went out to "take no Canadian prisoners," a very devilish device in the whole category of outlawed and inhuman German practices has been employed against them. But they have withstood the fiercest attacks any soldiers were ever subjected to, and have repeatedly stormed and con-

COULD HAVE SAVED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Brown Sorry He Didn't Know About Tanlac Sooner—Gains 17 Pounds.

"I have actually gained seventeen pounds by taking Tanlac, and my recovery has been a surprise to myself as well as all who knew of my dreadful condition," said Walter F. Brown, 132 Yorkville street, Toronto, recently. Mr. Brown, who has been a resident of Toronto all his life, was for many years a travelling salesman, and is now employed by the Robert Simpson Company. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, also of the Commercial Travelers' association, and is highly respected by all who knew him.

"If I could have had Tanlac five years ago," continued Mr. Brown; "I could have saved myself not only a world of suffering, but more than a thousand dollars, which I paid out for other treatment and medicines that failed to do me any good. I don't believe anyone ever had a worse case of stomach trouble than I had. In fact, I got so bad off I was given up to die by my family and friends, and had lost about all hope myself of ever getting well. Even the most delicate and dainty dishes failed to arouse my appetite, and the least bit of food of any kind caused me intense suffering. I would bloat up terribly with gas, had a mean, agonizing pain in the pit of my stomach, and was never free from headache. No matter what I ate, my suffering was awful, and for over nine months at one time was on a light diet. Half the time I couldn't put on my boots or dress myself, because I didn't have the strength, and my desperate condition can be better understood when I say I had fallen off from one hundred and thirty-five pounds to only ninety-six. I was nothing but a frame of skin and bones, was so nervous I could hardly sleep, and felt so irritable and bad I didn't want anyone around me at all. Everything was done for me, it seems, that could be. X-ray photographs of my stomach was made, stomach pumps used and every treatment known, but no one seemed to understand my case, and I kept getting worse. After spending eight months in the hospital here to no avail, I was advised to go to Mt. Sinai hospital in New York, and I spent three months there, but still didn't improve one bit. I felt that life was hardly worth living, and lost all faith in medicines.

"One day while talking to my brother-in-law he asked me why I didn't take Tanlac, and I said, No; I have taken enough stuff, nothing will do me any good. But he insisted until I bought a bottle, and Providence was surely guiding me that day, for I firmly believe that was the move that saved my life. To say it is wonderful the way Tanlac has helped me doesn't half-way express it. I'm already feeling a thousand times better, and am on the road to health after five years of torture. I have already picked up from ninety-six to one hundred and thirteen pounds, and am looking and feeling better than I have in years. My appetite is fine, the gas and pain has all disappeared from my stomach, and I can eat most anything I want without the slightest inconvenience. My friends are simply amazed at my wonderful improvement. I have also told the physicians who did all they could for me what I am taking, and they say they never saw such a change in a man. I believe Tanlac has saved my life, and deserves more than I will ever be able

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Wishes all their Friends

A Happy New Year

And they are glad to tell you all that they are preparing for larger things for the year 1918, both as to selection of goods and low prices.

We have made a trip to the factories and personally selected our spring stock before the advance in prices.

We are going to have the most up-to-date stock of goods in Ontario.—We intend that our prices will more than meet any prices in Ontario.

We have the advantage of our factory, and are able to sell goods cheaper than if we had to pay freight and packing, and give our friends the advantage.

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Price per half case, One Doz. Pints .95
Syphons of Soda Water, half Doz. .75

All bottles and cases must be returned when empty, or will be charged at cost.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

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SPECIAL

Unfermented Fruit Wines, - 35c. Per Bottle.

Can Pick Their Wives.

Sir Sam Hughes expressed himself with his customary candor when asked his opinion concerning the organization that is proposed in London for marrying English girls to Canadian soldiers.

"As a part of war organization," he said, "it is an absurdity. It is merely one of the many fads developed by weak people, who wish to be considered as doing something in the war. Why Canada should be burdened with a lot of extra women to maintain just now or why soldiers should be helped to pick wives passes comprehension. Since the V. A. D.'s are wound up, this new fad seems to have developed.

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F. W. SMITH.

sons have their own view formed an army comparable in numbers to the forces of great nations, and of a quality never surpassed. The chagrin felt by Germany on account of Britain entering the war, and expressed in hatred, has found peculiar vent against Canada. The strongest forces that could be mustered have been hurled against the Canadians. Orders often went out to "take no Canadian prisoners," a very devilish device in the whole category of outlawed and inhuman German practices has been employed against them. But they have withstood the fiercest attacks any soldiers were ever subjected to, and have repeatedly stormed and conquered apparently impregnable positions, over the most resolute defenses. They are a mighty power in mighty war.

The glory of France can never be dimmed. But France is waging a desperate fight, for her very life. Italy fights for territorial gains, and fights well. Britain's fight was and is semi-defensive. Russia fights against the danger of immediate loss of her national unity and freedom. Canada fights for an ideal: for humanity. She might easily have ridden to high commercial and industrial prosperity, on the tide of opportunity, and achieved national greatness, by ignoring the call of justice and civilization, and selfishly leaving her mother country to her fate. Canada's position is a tribute to Great Britain which should be treasured as the rightest jewel in her collection. Canada's example will shine through all history. Hats off and hands extended to "Our Lady of the Snows."—Oklahoma Review.

Anglicans Take Lead.

In a statement prepared by the Toronto Newman Club, a prominent Roman Catholic organization, there is set forth the percentage of enlistments according to the population of the various religious denominations in Ontario only. They are based on the 1931 census and the enlistments up to October 1, 1916, which numbered 137,907. The Anglicans, with an enlistment of 74,827, lead all the other denominations. Their percentage is 15 per cent., which is followed by the Presbyterians, who have a percentage of 4.82 and an enlistment of 25,224. Third place is taken by the Roman Catholics, of whom 14,998 entered the army out of a population of 434,997. The Methodists, who occupy fourth place, are shown to have a percentage of 2.69 and 18,70 soldiers. Out of a population of 6,727 the Jews enlisted to the number of 436, which is a percentage of .63. The remaining denominations have a percentage of 1.53, and an enlistment of 5,152 out of 232,944.

Whale Steak.

An interesting experiment has been inaugurated at Vancouver, where two thousand pounds of whale steak were offered in the leading fish and meat markets at the price of five cents a pound. Many citizens took some a sample, but reports are not yet to hand as to the reception accorded the sea dainty by the families.

Origin of Calico.

The word "calico" has a strange origin. Many centuries ago a monarch of the province of Malabar, in Hindustan, gave to one of his chiefs a reward for distinguished services his sword and all the land within the limit of which a cock crowing at a certain temple could be heard. From this circumstance the little town which grew up in the centre of this territory was called Calicoda, or "the cock crowing." Afterwards it was called Calicut, and from this place the first cotton goods were imported into England bearing the word "calico."

I'm already feeling a thousand times better, and am on the road to health after five years of torture. I have already picked up from ninety-six to one hundred and thirteen pounds, and am looking and feeling better than I have in years. My appetite is fine, the gas and pain has all disappeared from my stomach, and I can eat most anything I want without the slightest inconvenience. My friends were simply amazed at my wonderful improvement. I have also told the physicians who did all they could for me what I am taking, and they say they never saw such a change in a man. I believe Tanlac has saved my life, and deserves more than I will ever be able to say for it. I will be glad to write to anyone who wishes to verify this statement, and tell them what Tanlac has done for me."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Papineau—Soldier and Patriot.

The death of Major Talbot Papineau of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry in Flanders removes a young French-Canadian leader who, because of his aptitude for public affairs as well as his ancestry, commanded the respect and support of many of the younger generation throughout the Province of Quebec. The grandson of the leader of the Rebellion of 1837, and a cousin of Mr. Henri Bourassa, Talbot Papineau was a keen soldier, a devoted patriot, and an ardent supporter of the justice of Britain's cause. No finer or more logical defence of the attitude of Canada and the Empire toward the war has been penned by any Canadian than Papineau's letter of remonstrance against his cousin's dangerous utterances.

And now the gallant gentleman who tried to stem the tide of anti-war sentiment among his fellow-countrymen of Quebec has given his life for the cause he so wholeheartedly espoused. He might have lived in ignoble ease had he so desired. He might have chosen, without reproach after his fine record of active service, to be known as the Canadian historian of the war, for that post would have been his had he continued to do the staff work to which he had been assigned. But Papineau was a fighting man, not a bomb-proofer. He went back to his battalion feeling that by so doing he could set an example to others as well as perform the service most congenial to him. For Talbot Papineau the bugle will not sound again. May his death in freedom's cause still like a bugle call the people of his beloved Province, whose failure to rise to a great opportunity saddened and perplexed him, but never destroyed his faith in and affection for the French-Canadian race. English-speaking Canadians will not soon forget that from the same historic stem sprang Henri Bourassa, the nationalist, and Talbot Papineau, soldier and patriot, who died that liberty might not perish from the earth.

Migration of Caribou.

From Dawson, Yukon Territory, comes news of the migration of caribou. Great herds are, it is said, ranging across the country in the vicinity of Forty Mile River, and at various other points. The total number of animals moving southward in search of food is estimated at 1,000,000 head. It is characteristic of the time that the migration would hardly have been known outside of Yukon Territory, had it not been necessary to explain officially that occupancy of the roads by the caribou interfered with the carriage of the mails.

Everything must go if price will sell it, at PAUL'S Book Store.

Sir Sam Hughes expressed himself with his customary candor when asked his opinion concerning the organization that is proposed in London for marrying English girls to Canadian soldiers.

"As a part of war organization," he said, "it is an absurdity. It is merely one of the many fads developed by weak people, who wish to be considered as doing something in the war. Why Canada should be burdened with a lot of extra women to maintain just now or why soldiers should be helped to pick wives passes comprehension. Since the V. A. D.'s are wound up, this new fad seems to have developed.

"I don't wish to be misunderstood," said Sir Sam. "Many of the English girls would make admirable wives for anyone, even for Canadian soldiers, but all this kind of thing should be left to the individuals themselves. I have never been afraid to trust in the Canadian soldier to shoot, to fight, and to conduct himself as a gentleman, and I should have no hesitation whatever in trusting him without the aid of any turf-hunting society to pick for himself a good wife in England or elsewhere."

Slavery in Ontario.

Citizens of Ontario should know that this province, then Upper Canada, was the first British country to abolish slavery—the second in all the world—Denmark preceding Upper Canada by a few months. The Upper Canadian legislation was in 1793, the second year of Upper Canada's existence as a separate colony.

It may be of interest to know that the last of those who had been slaves in Canada lived till 1871, dying in Cornwall, Ont., in that year. He had been the servant of Robert I. D. Gray—the first Solicitor-General of Upper Canada—who was drowned Oct. 7, 1804, when the Government schooner "Speedy" was lost with all hands, passengers, and crew, in Lake Ontario, having been last seen off (the present) Lakeport. With Gray were drowned Mr. Justice Cochran, Angus Macdonell (a member of the York bar), the High Constable of York (Toronto), an Indian, Ogetoncut, charged with the murder on an island in Lake Seugos, of a white man, interpreters, and witnesses. They were bound for the little assize town on Presque Isle Point, called New-castle, now quite disappeared, where the Indian was to be tried for murder.

Gray, by his will made his body servant, John Baker, free, and left certain land for his support. Baker entered the service of Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) Powell: it is said every time he got drunk he enlisted. Powell, after buying his discharge several times, warned him that he would not do it again. In vain—the lure of the uniform was too strong for poor Baker; he got drunk again, enlisted again, and this time for good. He is said to have taken part in the Battle of Waterloo. However that may be, he lived some half a century in Cornwall, known by everybody, and died in 1871, not far from a hundred years old.

Large Flour Mill.

Montreal claims to have the largest flour mill in the British Empire; it turns out five thousand barrels of flour a day.

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in beauty, durability, ease of
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They deaden sound, resist
heat and cold, retard
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SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa,
Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds,
and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

Old Parr.

They have just sold the cottage of Old Parr, in the Welsh hills, near Shrewsbury. The price was £130 or fewer pounds than the old man had years. He was a stripling of 82 when he married his first wife, though he may be said to have reached years of discretion when he married for the second time at 122. He was a hale harvester at 130, and as strong as a young lion when the Earl of Arundel carried him up to London in his 152nd year to be introduced to the king. He lived for a time at the old Queen's Head Tavern in the Strand, and utterly flouted the words of the Psalmist, for he saw ten kings reign in England, from Edward IV. to Charles I.

ESCAPED FROM GERMANY.

Soldier Says That Huns Expect Peace by February.

Five Canadians recently reached London, having escaped from Germany. They are: 27088, C. F. H. McArthur, Toronto battalion; 122527, Corp. E. Cunningham, Montreal Highlanders; and 109477, W. L. Master; 109331, John Evans, and 1310, J. Watts, Mounted Rifles. Cunningham was captured in September last year on the Somme, McArthur in the second battle of Ypres. When seen by the Canadian Associated Press correspondent, Cunningham declared that Germany was on the verge of revolution. Conditions as regards food and clothing were terrible. He witnessed riots by soldiers and civilians at Dusseldorf, when two civilians were shot. The Germans expect an armistice by Christmas, and the end of the war in February. They imagine the conditions in England regarding food are as bad as with them.

Cunningham was captured when making a sortie, with sixteen others, ten yards from the enemy trenches. An officer and eleven men were killed and the remainder were taken prisoners, but all except Cunningham were killed on the way to the German rear by the British artillery. During a sortie he received a bayonet wound in the leg, and was taken before a German general, who showed him a book containing the records of the Canadian army in France. He pressed him for information concerning reinforcements. Next morning he was taken to German headquarters, into a dugout, 150 feet deep. Subsequently he was taken to Cambria. He was in a hospital there ten days. During this time the place was bombed by British airmen. He was three days without food in the journey to the prison camp at Dulmen, was inoculated four times, vaccinated six times, isolated for a month, then put on sinking pumps for wells. His food largely consisted of a kind of meal looking like paraffin. Here he met McArthur, and they arranged to escape together, and, with a South African soldier, speaking German, they lowered themselves from the barracks, walked to the station and asked for three tickets to a certain place, which were issued readily. They arrived safely and walked through the village, and rested till night in a small wood. Continuing the journey, they encountered first-line sentries, but crossed the frontier without a mishap. The British consul looked after them well.

As showing the shortage of soap in Germany, Cunningham says he sold a small tube of shaving soap for twenty marks. He paid ten and a half marks for a hat, two and a half for a collar, and sixty-five marks for a pair of boots of compressed paper.

Held as German Spy.

His close resemblance to a German spy led to the arrest of Capt. J. Roy Cockburn, formerly professor of architecture at Toronto University, at Palestine recently. Word of Captain Cockburn's unique and unpleasant experience has just reached relatives. Captain Cockburn with a number of other officers had gone to look over land adjacent to Beer-sheba. They were conducted by Captain Gibson, an infantry officer. After showing his guests the various points of advantage, the infantry officer became curious regarding the identity of his visitors, and unfortunately for them, when asked to prove themselves, they had everything in their pockets save their identification discs. Captain Cockburn was kept under close surveil-

Canadian Girls as Chauffeurs

BETIMES manoeuvring through the dense traffic of London's streets, or speeding furiously on official business along the wonderful country roads of England, Canadian girls are doing their bit as chauffeurs in the army. Becomingly dressed in khaki are these young ladies. Low brown shoes and stockings to match, skirt and officer's tunic of summer drill or winter weight serge, natty belted trench coat, gauntlet gloves, and soft felt hat with the badge of the Canadian Army Service, make up a uniform which attracts more attention to the wearer than did ever Paris gown or London tailor-made.

Canada's chauffeur corps is growing. Two hundred applicants await appointments, but as yet there are only a round dozen employed. Of these nine are ambulance drivers, one the guider of a three-ton truck, and two only on the staff. Of these two, only one is a Canadian, Miss Evelyn Brown, of Ottawa. The first Canadian girl chauffeur in the Canadian army, she was appointed last March, and serves as driver and secretary to Colonel Godson-Godson of Vancouver, who was so severely wounded at Ypres and now occupies the post of Provost Marshal of Canadians in England. Very business-like did Miss Brown look when interviewed by a Canadian correspondent. Her big eight-cylinder car stood at the office door.

"Yes, I must confess I found driving in London very trying at first," declared the young lady. "The traffic is disconcerting to a newcomer, and remembering that one much turn to the left instead of the right made me apprehensive, but I am quite used to it now. Our hours are theoretically from 8 in the morning until 6 at night, but I am often on duty until 8 or even midnight, and frequently work on Sunday. Sometimes, as just at the moment, things are slack, but frequently the day is just one rush, but I like the work tremendously. I get down to the garage about five minutes to eight in the morning, fill up the tanks with petrol and water and oil up, and wait orders. I have covered 10,000 miles since joining the service, and my work takes me out of London a good deal."

"We have to clean our own cars, all except the very heaviest work, and I usually take one morning a week at it. As to qualifications, I, of course, had driven a car in Canada, but I took a Royal Automobile Club course here, and after a week's try out, during which I drove an officer, I was appointed. No, repairs don't worry me at all. I can put on a tire in a jiffy."

The rate of pay in the Canadian services for lady chauffeurs is more than that received by their sisters in the Imperials. In the British army, where a large number of girls have been employed as drivers for officers for some time, they start at 25 shillings a week the first month, thereafter getting 35 shillings. Canadians start with 35 shillings and advance to 45 shillings—about \$40—weekly after the probationary first month.

Unlike officers, chauffeurs receive no uniform allowance. And \$45 is the very least for which an outfit can be purchased. So that with board and other expenses at their present

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN. WITH LEMON JUICE.

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents and remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard whit for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful result will surprise you.

ways like to see them clearing Boche trench. They just go along and clean out every funk-hole quite and business-like. If they've got to hold a bit of line against Boche counter-attacks, they'll hang on to the skin of their teeth. There isn't a quitter in the whole mob. The look at the length of the line the hold—why, the little bit that the overseas troops holds is only the thinnest little fraction of it. If you ask me, I say that the what you call 'English line regiments' are the backbone of the army, and its ribs, too. You can go where you like, France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Africa, Macedonia, and you'll find the English are there doing the main part of the business in the same quiet, reflective kind of a way. No fuss; just quiet, patient work.

"I'm not running down my own crowd, mind you, or the Australian or New Zealanders—or any of the overseas crush. They've shown what they can do, and there's no denying they've done it well; and I will say that they've got credit for it. When you think of what the English fellows have done without any noise about it in the press, it makes you think that we get more than our share of praise. I tell you what it is though. The English people are taken with the idea of us fellow coming all that way to fight—and is kind of romantic, when you come to look at it—and they can't see the romance that's under their noses. It's always the way. People seldom see that their own brother are worth while putting into a box—they're 'only old Jim' or 'old Harry,' that's all, nothing particular about them."

"I once saw a couple of fellows have a scrap. One of them took off his jacket and rolled up his shirt sleeves—very impressive, just like book. The other chap got rather white at that, but he just buttoned up his coat and stood quiet as a square. He won, though the other fellow was the best scrapper. I always think of that chap when I see the English troops—only, they can scrap, none better."

The Best Potato.

"Irish Cobbler" will become the standard early potato in Ontario with possibly "Green Mountain" as the standard late variety. These two varieties met with general endorsement by the conference of growers and experts that met in Toronto recently, under the chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture. The conference was called for the purpose of deciding upon the best varieties of potatoes to put forward as standards and to discuss potato diseases.

Opinion was almost unanimous in favor of "Irish Cobbler" for general



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of architecture at Toronto University, at Palestine recently. Word of Captain Cockburn's unique and unpleasant experience has just reached relatives. Captain Cockburn with a number of other officers had gone to look over land adjacent to Beer-sheba. They were conducted by Captain Gibson, an infantry officer. After showing his guests the various points of advantage, the infantry officer became curious regarding the identity of his visitors, and unfortunately for them, when asked to prove themselves, they had everything in their pockets save their identification discs. Captain Cockburn was kept under close surveillance owing to his striking resemblance to a German spy for whom the authorities were on the lookout. After being held a while they were identified by a high British officer, and released.

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During convalescence,
and when appetite lags

WRIGLEY'S

brings to the hot, dry
mouth a freshness
and a soothing balm
that coaxes back the
enthusiasm of health.

Thousands of soldiers
in Europe have cause
to thank Wrigley's for
its tonic effect.

Keep your
fighter
supplied

**The
Flavour
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MADE IN
CANADA



In a jiffy."

The rate of pay in the Canadian services for lady chauffeurs is more than that received by their sisters in the Imperials. In the British army, where a large number of girls have been employed as drivers for officers for some time, they start at 25 shillings a week the first month, thereafter getting 35 shillings. Canadians start with 35 shillings and advance to 45 shillings—about \$10—weekly after the probationary first month.

Unlike officers, chauffeurs receive no uniform allowance. And \$45 is the very least for which an outfit can be purchased. So that with board and other expenses at their present high level, girls without some private means don't find it too easy. Of course a travelling allowance is made when away from London for more than a day.

Many Canadian officers rather fear to trust themselves to the care of a lady chauffeur, and insist on retaining men, so there is not much prospect of many vacancies on the staff at any rate. And as yet there is little room even for lady ambulance drivers, but it is expected that men ambulance drivers in the Canadian forces in England will gradually be drafted abroad and the places then filled with girls. Those employed in London board where they like, but should girl ambulance drivers be taken on for hospitals in the country it is stated that regular billets with rations would be secured where they could live together with a chaperone. Such a plan would make for both comfort and economy.

A cruel unsentimental War Office decree reversing the old steamboat adage, "Don't talk to the man at the wheel," ordains that while driving at least (though 'tis whispered that lunch-time on long journeys doesn't count), the young lady may not talk to her officer charge, be he ever so young and handsome. Forsooth it might distract his thoughts from war and her's from the road. But so far no infractions of this ungallant code have been reported. Surely a fine tribute to the stoicism of all concerned.

PRaises ENGLISH TROOPS.

Opinion of a Canadian Back From
the Front.

"I don't know how far back my family dates in Canada," said a Canadian soldier, "but I know that my grandfather was born there and his father before him. I reckon that I'm a real Canadian, all right, and naturally I'm glad when I hear my own place cracked up. But I'm getting kind of sick at hearing the Canadians being praised to death, while the English troops get so little said about them. It isn't that our fellows don't fight all right, but when you get down to it I reckon we don't fight any better than any other of the British troops. In a way, I know it's the fault of the English themselves that they don't get any advertisement. They're too quiet."

"It's the same over in France. If the English troops get a job to do, they just turn up the cuffs of their tunics, screw on their tin helmets a bit, and walk into it, sucking their teeth. They never seem to get hotted up like us. We Canadians and the Australians always seem to know when we're in on a big scene, but the English troops play the same way all the time. You can put them into the most awful hole, give them the most heart-breaking job, and they just do the business in that same reflective sort of way, never realizing that they're doing anything out of the day's work. They're like nothing so much as a lot of terriers and bulldogs—terriers for quickness and bulldogs for grit and patience."

"That's the wonderful thing about the home troops; they've got the unbreakable limit for patience. I al-

The Best Potato.

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Opinion was almost unanimous in favor of "Irish Cobbler" for general use and the conference agreed to recommend it, naming at the same time "Early Ohio" as suitable for market gardening purposes in some sections. The growers generally favored "Green Mountain" as the best late variety, though some liked "Empire State" better.

It is understood that the Department of Agriculture will take steps to make effective the recommendations of the conference in regard to standard varieties. Educational propaganda will be carried on and probably arrangements made to secure a supply of seed at cost for the farmers ready to grow the standard varieties.

Sir William Hearst addressed the conference, emphasizing the importance of the potato industry and assuring the growers of the readiness of the Department of Agriculture to do everything possible to put the industry upon a better footing by creating standard varieties and fighting plant diseases.

The conference was attended by W. A. Orton, potato expert for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, by experts of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and by many prominent growers from different parts of the province.

His Profession.

"Now," said the colonel, looking along the line of recruits, "I want a good, smart bugler!" At that, says London Opinion, out stepped a dilapidated fellow who had a thick stubble or black beard. "What!" said the colonel, eyeing him up and down. "Are you a bugler?" "Oh, bugler!" said he, "I thought you said bird."

An Heroic Doctor.

Reference has been made in the British press to the heroic conduct of Dr. Ian Thompson, surgeon of the British destroyer Strongbow, during the recent naval engagement in the North Sea, when she was sent to the bottom by a German cruiser. He was instrumental in saving no fewer than 16 lives from a watery grave, and after one of his limbs had been badly shattered, continued to care for the wounded and suffering while in danger of instant death.

Dr. Thompson is a son of the late W. H. Thompson, Esq., of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, and had a brilliant career as a medical student at the University of Edinburgh. He is the youngest brother of Dr. Finley Thompson, of London, Ont.

Canada, a Nation.

"A nation that has made the sacrifices of Canada in the war possesses a great heart and a great soul, and now that the opportunity has come to test the country's judgment on the patriotic act of sinking party differences, the approval of the people is added testimony to the solidity of its national sentiment and sound public honesty. Canada is to-day a rejuvenated, strengthened nation, confident in its power, aggressive in its war policy—and united."—Winnipeg Tribune.

GIRLS! WHITEN YOUR SKIN WITH LEMON JUICE

Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

ways like to see them clearing a Boche trench. They just go along it and clean out every funk-hole quiet and business-like. If they've got to hold a bit of line against Boche counter-attacks, they'll hang on by the skin of their teeth. There isn't a quitter in the whole mob. Then look at the length of the line they hold—why, the little bit that the overseas troops holds is only the tiniest little fraction of it. If you ask me, I say that the what you call 'English line regiments' are the backbone of the army, and its ribs, too. You can go where you like, France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Africa, Macedonia, and you'll find that the English are there doing the main part of the business in the same quiet, reflective kind of a way. No fuss; just quiet, patient work.

"I'm not running down my own crowd, mind you, or the Australians or New Zealanders or any of the overseas crush. They've shown what they can do, and there's no denying they've done it well; and I will say that they've got credit for it. When you think of what the English fellows have done without any noise about it in the press, it makes you think that we get more than our share of praise. I tell you what it is, though. The English people are taken with the idea of us fellows coming all that way to fight—and it is kind of romantic, when you come to look at it—and they can't see the romance that's under their noses. It's always the way. People seldom see that their own brothers are worth while putting into a book—they're 'only old Jim' or 'old Harry,' that's all, nothing particular about them.

"I once saw a couple of fellows have a scrap. One of them took off his jacket and rolled up his shirt sleeves—very impressive, just like a book. The other chap got rather white at that, but he just buttoned up his coat and stood quiet and square. He won, though the other fellow was the best scrapper. I always think of that chap when I see the English troops—only, they can 'scrap, none better."

The Best Potato.

"Irish Cobbler" will become the standard early potato in Ontario, with possibly "Green Mountain" as the standard late variety. These two varieties met with general endorsement by the conference of growers and experts that met in Toronto recently, under the chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture. The conference was called for the purpose of deciding upon the best varieties of potatoes to put forward as standards and to discuss potato diseases.

Opinion was almost unanimous in favor of "Irish Cobbler" for general

REAPED RICH HARVEST

STAR-READERS BEGUILE THE VANCOUVER INVESTORS

Promised to Find Rich Mines, and Secured Fortune From Credulous Public—Many People Still Have Faith in Astrologers Who Are Serving Terms in the Penitentiary at New Westminster.

BECAUSE of the breaking down of the faith of one Thomas J. Dunstone, Harry Musclove and James Alexander Muir are to-day inmates of the New Westminster Penitentiary for terms of five and three years respectively, and a rude awakening has come to a few of the hundreds of trusting investors who placed their money in a scheme the audacity of which has never been surpassed since the days of the famous South Sea Bubble.

By imposing on the credulity of hundreds of dupes, Musclove, the leading figure in the deal, has collected anywhere from \$65,000 to \$175,000, in sums ranging from \$1.50 to \$5,000, on the promise that claims in three fabulously rich gold-bearing creeks, "somewhere in British Columbia," would be allotted the investors. Absolute faith in Musclove, and a belief in the ancient pseudo-science of astrology, were essential to the contract, which, to date, has been decidedly one-sided, for no one, except Musclove and Muir, has the remotest knowledge of the whereabouts of the claims, which have not yet been legally staked.

At the trial of Musclove and Muir, amazing revelations of child-like belief in astrology and the occult sciences were made by many witnesses, and the unbounded faith of the investors was remarkable. Though it is now over two and a half years since Musclove commenced selling claims, which were to be limited in number, though he broke his promises times without number, though he has been under arrest for the past six months, still his friends stand loyally by him, and even now, with their leader in the penitentiary, they are trying to induce their friends to buy into the close corporation that is some day to share in unbounded wealth, at such time as planetary influences become favorable. The high priest Musclove alone knows just when this will be, and as "a man in chains cannot lead the world," a delay of at least some years is assured.

According to Musclove, who is deeply versed in astrology and astronomy, the earth had been under the domination of Pisces for 2,140 years, until January 1, 1914, when the world entered under the aegis of the beneficent Aquarius, and embarked on a cycle of "friendship, hope, and wishes." Thereupon, Musclove conceived the idea of doing good to a few of his fellow men, who would show they were worthy of sharing in great wealth by implicitly trusting him, with such sums as they could spare, and leaving all details in his hands without question. To properly impress the credulous, Musclove asserted that he was the man whose coming has been predicted in Revelations, and this was accepted as gospel by many. This profane claim was however outdistanced by that of one of Musclove's agents, who solemnly declared he had the power to raise the dead, though he had never used it.

are French, descendants of the old-time Acadians. These Canadians, that is the fishers, the farmers, and the lumbermen among them, speak a broken English to enable them to mix with their English fellow-citizens, who do not attempt to talk French. In their patois, Mr. Ware has written his poetry. It is hardly necessary to add that one is reminded at once of the inimitable Habitant poems of the late Dr. Drummond, but in spite of that fact Mr. Ware has put individuality into his work. His verses tell of different phases of the life of these workers, and he sketches into them a nice appreciation of Canadian scenery. In a poem like "The Silver Thaw" for example, one gets a picture that calls to mind familiar scenes:

W'en de storm she go an' de sun he shine
Ba gee, it mak' great sight,
W'en all de fiel' an' bush an' vine
Mak' rainbow wit' de light;
De win' she mak' dem jump an' play.
An' sh-la! in de ear
Soun' leetle bell lak cloches des fays
Meex een de air you hear.

There are many little bits of description as effective as that in Mr. Ware's slender volume of poetry. One only regrets that it is impossible to quote one of the longer poems in full to demonstrate how Mr. Ware catches the atmosphere of the country and suggests the character of these men, with their primitive humors. But space will only permit the use of one of the shorter poems, which does not show the writer at his best. It is entitled "The Teamsters":

Aw, de haulin' well mos' done;
Anoder touch o' sun
Sure mak' de road a fright, altogether.
De ice she goin' fas an' eet never
boun' to las'
Onless dere com' a shif' o' nor'-wes'
wedder.
De ronner grit an' grin'
An' de track dey leave behin'
Cut right down to de groun' in forty
place.
De brider dey are all bare,
An' she meltin' everyw're.
Bet play 'ell on de raggin' an' de trace.
Haulin' down to Tracadie,
To Tracadie, to Tracadie,
Any man who say can 'ave de job for
all de time.
Liftin' shiftn' every load.
Haulin' crawlin', down de road.
Dat's de trip we mak' to Tracadie.
But w'en we all get t'rough,
De first ting dere's to do
Is mak' de start de neares' place is
handy.
Wit' som' "square face" up to Joe
For de giner an' de toe
Or leetle drink off Charley' ole French
brandy.

He say "ave dis e wit' me,"
An' de byes dey all 'gree,
An' de bottle go a 'ackin' 'cross de
table.
Till dere's jos' a leetle full—
Den dere's jos' anoder pull
An' we go an' get de horse out in de
stable.
Trottin' 'ome from Tracadie,
From Tracadie, from Tracadie,
Anyman and everyman feel jos' as fine
as me.
Jinglin' janglin' up de road,
Every by's a proper load.
W'en he start away from Tracadie.

He Caused a Panic.

The early days of the oil industry were not unattended with serious hazards to life, but modern invention has in a considerable degree minimized these dangers. Moreover, with growing scientific knowledge of petroleum, many fears once entertained have been dissipated. In 1860 the people of Western Pennsylvania were thrown into a panic by the proposal of a stranger, ~~being~~ to be an European scientist, to shoot a white-hot bolt into the bowels of the earth through an iron pipe driven to a great depth for the purpose. By the ignition of inflammable gases, thought to exist in the great cavities beneath the earth's crust, the promoter expected to produce a sufficient explosion to lay bare the sub-

MIXING SLANG.

Canadians Are Learning Many Popular English Words.

The battlefields of France have served as a clearing house for slang, and many exchanges have taken place between the Canadians and the English of expressive words that the boys are adding to the language of to-morrow. The British Tommies took readily to "attaboy," "gink," and "Bonehead," and similar Americanisms, and in return the Canadians have secured a great deal of British slang, which is on the whole more picturesque than the American variety. Early in the game the Canadians learned the classic "Apo," which is the British Tommy's rendering of the French phrase which means "There is no more room," and also to refer to a certain brand of cheap cigarettes popular throughout the British army as "singles to Woking," "singles" being short for "single tickets," and Woking a town that is chiefly famous for its big crematorium! The Canadian soon learns, too, to refer to all cheap cigarettes as "gaspers," and to any soft job as a "cushy" one. Even a light wound is a "cushy" or a "blighty" one, in that, while not disabling the recipient, it will restore him to "Blighty" (England) and comfort. The Canadian learns that to be reproved is to be "ticked off," and that to be jeered at is to "get the bird," this being theatrical slang, a performer who is hissed being said to have "got the bird,"—the "bird" in question being supposedly a goose, which when annoyed, hisses its wrath.

At the hospital, either in the wards or the recreation room, the collector of outre, neologisms would have a happy hunting ground. "Pass the oojah," says the one-armed man who is playing billiards. What is the oojah? The oojah is any object in heaven or earth; it is the thing which has no name or the name of which you have momentarily forgotten. The one-armed man, about to make his stroke, requires the little twisted wire bridge, mounted on a lead pedestal, that forms the cue's rest which, poor chap! he ought to have formed with his lost hand. So he demands the oojah, which is army for what-d'ye-call-it. And his opponent, whose face is so disfigured that he has had to be given a molded mask to cover part of it, dubs his mask his oojah.

"Oojah may have come from the East, with 'cushy,' and 'blighty,' and 'bondbook' (a rifle), and 'Sieda' (good morning), and 'burgoo' (porridge), a host of other jolly synonyms. But where did 'click' and 'rumble' originate? To be rumbled is to be found out; you may be 'rumbled swinging the lead,' which means that your shamming or shirking is detected. But if you apply for a 'soft job,' and obtain it you have 'sucked.'"

A Historian Dead.

By the recent death of William Dawson LeSueur, B.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., our country lost one of its leading historians. He was a prolific writer on historical and intellectual subjects, and his works were characterized by freshness and originality, and will stand high among Canadian literature. Dr. LeSueur was born in Quebec in 1846, was educated at the Montreal High school, Ontario Law school, and graduated from the University of Toronto and Queen's University, Kingston. In 1866 he entered the Canadian civil service, in which his father also served, in the Postal Department, and was secretary from 1888 to 1902, when he retired.

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Opinion was almost unanimous in favor of "Irish Cobbler" for general use and the conference agreed to recommend it, naming at the same time "Early Ohio" as suitable for market gardening purposes in some sections. The growers generally favored "Green Mountain" as the best late variety, though some liked "Empire State" better.

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In giving receipts for moneys received for shares in the gold bearing creeks, Musclove promised that the purchaser would be taken to the place within thirty days, weather permitting, but even after many weary months had passed, and no one had made the journey to the astrological El Dorado, no explanation of the delay was given. Implicit faith was necessary. Resentment or hostility would break the charm; all would be well in good time.

At the trial it was explained that the words "thirty days" were used "in a mercurial sense," Mercury being the god of writing and documents. Astrologically, it meant that purchasers would be taken to their claims "after a journey," or after a period of time, but this was not explained to even Musclove's nearest associates until the preliminary hearing at the police court some months ago. The explanation of the delay created much satisfaction among the planetary investors when it became known.

In any case, it was impossible for Musclove to lead a party to the claims until Saturn passed out of the sign of Cancer, and entered into Leo, which evolution took place three weeks after Musclove was arrested on a charge laid by Mr. Dunstone, for which Mr. Dunstone is now bitterly disliked by a majority of his former associates.

So far as is known, Dunstone contributed the largest single amount when he turned over \$5,000 in cash to Musclove, after having been in Vancouver only a few weeks. Dunstone is an Englishman who made a modest fortune in Australia by buying second-hand false teeth, and was returning home for his health when he felt the combined influence of the planets and of Musclove and Muir. In his evidence he said that he believed Musclove had hypnotized him; in any case he had been under a spell until he bought books and so released himself from "influences." He spent about \$20 for books on astrology, clairvoyance, second sight, thought reading, hypnotism, mesmerism, phrenology, etc. He so far benefited that he once tried, by sitting in a dark room and "concentrating," to put one of Musclove's agents under hypnotic influence, but only succeeded in getting a headache. Once while Dunstone was under the spell in Musclove's office, he thought he saw a streak of light shoot out at him from under the door, but it turned out to be only a pet white rat Musclove.

POEMS IN PATOIS.

"Nor" Shor' Verses" Come From New Brunswick.

Another Canadian poet who is finding his material in a part of the Dominion not hitherto treated in verse has just come before the Canadian public. In "Nor" Shor' Verses" Richard D. Ware has put into poetic form the dialect spoken by the people who live on the north shore of New Brunswick, between the Miramichi and the Bay of Chaleur. Mr. Ware tells us in his short introduction that most of the people who live in this part of Gloucester

hazards to life, but modern invention has in a considerable degree minimized these dangers. Moreover, with growing scientific knowledge of petroleum, many fears once entertained have been dissipated. In 1860 the people of Western Pennsylvania were thrown into a panic by the proposal of a stranger, ~~being~~ to be an European scientist, to shoot a white-hot bolt into the bowels of the earth through an iron pipe driven to a great depth for the purpose. By the ignition of inflammable gases, thought to exist in the great cavities beneath the earth's crust, the promoter expected to produce a sufficient explosion to lay bare the subterranean reservoirs of oil. The Pennsylvanian populace, instead of viewing this proposal with the distrust and apathy traditionally accorded the first efforts of inventive minds, possessed sufficient imagination to picture the possible results, and were so convinced that the scientist minimized rather than exaggerated the feasibility of his undertaking, that they selected a small but representative committee to hang him on the spot. Because he had conspired to disturb not only the peace but the actual foundations of society in Pennsylvania he was taken into custody and solemnly warned to desist. Less than a year afterward nitro-glycerine was being exploded in large quantities deep down in the earth to shatter the rock and give an outlet to the oil without disturbance to the landscape.—Victor Ross in "Petroleum in Canada."

Chances of War.

Well-informed military men say that if your boy goes to the front:

He has twenty-nine chances of coming home to one chance of being killed.

He has ninety-eight chances of recovering from a wound to two chances of dying.

He has only one chance in 500 of losing a limb.

He will live five years longer because of physical training.

He is freer of disease in the army than in civil life.

He has better medical care at the front than at home.

In this war one man dies from disease to every ten from bullets.

This war is less wasteful of life than any other in history.

Only 10 per cent. of all Canadians disabled for further service have been physically unable to engage in their former occupations.

Joffre Admires Canadians.

The Prime Minister has received the following cablegram from Sir George Perley, acting High Commissioner for Canada in London:

London, Oct. 8, 1917.

Prime Minister, Ottawa:

The Canadian Military Mission called on Marshal Joffre this morning to pay their respects to the victor of the Marne. The Marshal said he was all the more pleased with their visit, as the memories of the ovations accorded him in Montreal while M. Viviani was being acclaimed in Ottawa, were still fresh in his mind. He expressed his admiration for the part played by the Canadian army in the war, adding: "I am just a soldier. I do not know anything about your politics. I am positive, however, that in Canada, as in all the other Entente countries, it is realized by all that in this fight against the assassination of Belgium and Serbia every civilized man must bring his maximum effort to bear."

(Signed) Perley.

New Citizens.

Over 2,000 agriculturists from the United States have settled on the grain-fields of Western Canada since January 1st of this year.

Dawson LeSueur, B.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., our country lost one of its leading historians. He was a prolific writer on historical and intellectual subjects, and his works were characterized by freshness and originality, and will stand high among Canadian literature. Dr. LeSueur was born in Quebec in 1846, was educated at the Montreal High school, Ontario Law school, and graduated from the University of Toronto and Queen's University, Kingston. In 1856 he entered the Canadian civil service, in which his father also served, in the Postal Department, and was secretary from 1888 to 1902, when he retired.

One of his books he never published. This was a "Life of William Lyon Mackenzie." Commissioned to write this by a Toronto publishing house, before publication currency was given to the statement that it would create a sensation from the revelations it was supposed to give, and owing to the intervention, it has been said, of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and G. G. S. Lindsey, Toronto (Mrs. Lindsey being a descendant of the stormy petrel of the older times), the book was not issued.

Dr. LeSueur was honorable secretary of the Royal Society of Canada from 1908 to 1911 and then president. He held for a time the offices of vice-president of the Peace and Arbitration Society; the vice-presidency of the Canadian Society of Authors, and the presidency of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.

Among his works the most important were: "Life of Frontenac," "A Defence of Modern Thought," "Evolution and the Positive Aspects of Modern Thought," "Partisan Politics," and "The Development of Responsible Government in Canada."

Ninety Times Around World.

Captain H. E. Greenstreet, who is believed to have made many more voyages around the world than any other man, has, after bringing into port early in October one of the finest liners in the New Zealand service, retired from the sea.

Captain Greenstreet has made 90 complete voyages round the world, or, including two voyages through the Panama Canal, 92 round voyages to the Antipodes and back. He has rounded the Cape of Good Hope 95 times and Cape Horn 75 times, has passed through the Straits of Magellan 14 times, and crossed the Equator 192 times. He has travelled, approximately, 2,500,000 miles at sea, has never had a serious mishap, and has never been off duty for a single day at sea owing to illness. He was born in 1851 and joined H. M. S. Worcester as a cadet on August 2, 1866—just 51 years ago. Two years later he went to sea as a midshipman, and then served consecutively as an A.B., third, second, and first mate in a number of sailing ships trading to Australasia and the Far East, until he was appointed in 1881 master of the barque Mataura—the first ship to be fitted with refrigerating appliances. In those days of the inception of the frozen meat industry the sheep were collected at the bays of New Zealand and frozen on board, the total capacity of the Mataura being only 4,000 carcasses. The liners now employed in the service carry 120,000 carcasses, in addition to other cargo.—London Times.

"Cocoa makes an ideal beverage for cold weather. A lb. of Cocoa is equal in food value to a lb. of beef. This Cocoa is also good for Icing cakes or making candy. This Cocoa is equal to any Cocoa you pay 35c. or 40c. lb. for."

THE BEVERLY McDONALD CO.

LIABLE FOR SERVICE.

Interesting Figures Regarding Men Who Must Enter Army.

The close of registrations for Class One under the Military Service Act brought some remarkable returns. In the Province of Quebec the rush continued to the end. On Saturday, the last day for registrations, there were filed in Montreal no less than 11,778 claims for exemption and 157 reports for service; in Quebec 1,500 claims for exemption and eight reports for service, and in Hull 767 claims for exemption and two reports for service.

For the Dominion as a whole the returns, so far as received, now stand:

Claims for exemption... 310,736
Reports for service... 21,565

Total registration... 332,301

In the percentage of total registrations of estimated available population Charlottetown stands at the head of the list with 73.22 per cent. Quebec comes next, with 72.37 per cent.; Toronto third, with 70.27 per cent., and Montreal fourth, with 70.26 per cent. The various districts compare as follows:

	Reports for service	Claims for exemption	P.C. registration
Charlottetown	269	3,917	73.22
Quebec	163	31,718	72.37
Toronto	1,913	53,320	70.27
Montreal	1,293	34,695	70.26
London	779	26,378	69.35
St. John	1,087	11,021	62.29
Halifax	1,842	15,628	58.75
Kingston	468	13,841	57.57
Winnipeg	2,283	19,549	51.64
Calgary	2,926	22,827	51.59
Regina	2,046	22,156	49.94
Hull	62	3,723	19.92
Kenora	357	1,679	23.29
Vancouver	2,714	10,250	22.57
Totals	21,565	310,736	57.35

It is possible, it is stated here, that the available population has been over-estimated in some of the districts showing the smaller percentages. The returns also, it is pointed out, are not complete. The table shows registrations received by registrars and does not include forms which may still be in the mails. A few days must elapse before complete returns are available.

Vancouver leads in the percentage of reports for service; Quebec is at the bottom. The "percentage of total reports for service to total registration" in all districts is as follows: Vancouver, 21.10; Kenora, 17.53; Calgary, 11.36; Halifax, 10.54; Winnipeg, 10.45; St. John, 8.97; Toronto, 8.43; Charlottetown, 6.22; Regina, 5.98; Kingston, 3.27; London, 2.86; Montreal, 2.30; Hull, 1.66; Quebec, 0.51.

The Welland Canal.

Construction work on the Welland Canal has been temporarily suspended by the Canadian Government, owing chiefly to lack both of funds and of men to carry on the work, according to J. L. Weller, engineer in charge of construction of the canal. Mr. Weller also says that it is doubtful whether work will be started again until conditions are once more normal.

The canal plans called for a waterway 25 feet deep in order to permit grain and ore carriers of the largest size to come down from the Upper Lakes into Lake Ontario. The canal is to extend from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Allanburg, a point about three miles east of Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, its total length being 25 miles. There are to be seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46½ feet; the difference in level between the lakes being 325½ feet. The locks are to be 800 feet long and 80 feet wide in the clear, with 30 feet of water over the miter sill at extreme low water.

Rationing Is a Problem

CAPTAIN GILBERT NOBBS, formerly a citizen of Toronto, is now in England, having lost his eyesight fighting in France. He has written a book entitled "On the Right of the British Line," in which he relates a little experience in distributing army rations. This is his account of the problem and his state of mind after solving it:

"We arrived at Rouen at 7.30 the following morning. I have to report to the B. T. O. by 9.30, and in the meantime 3,534 rations had to be cut up and distributed on the station platform among 1,178 officers and men.

Have you ever had such a problem as that? If not, then avoid it, if it ever comes your way.

The train was about twice the length of the platform, so on arrival it was broken in half, and the rear half shunted on to another line.

The rations were contained in two trucks attached to the rear half of the train, so the contents had to be carried by hand across several sets of rails, to the end of the platform.

I had a fatigue party of 60 men at work, and presently a huge quantity of provisions began to pile up. There were chests of tea, cases of biscuits, cases of jam, cases of bully beef, sugar and bacon sufficient to fill the warehouse of a wholesale provision merchant.

Three days' rations for 1,178 officers and men, in bulk, and 1,178 officers and men began to gather around the stack, in hungry expectancy of breakfast.

Now to issue rations to a battalion straight from bulk is quite difficult enough, but to issue rations from bulk to units of various strengths, belonging to over fifty regiments is enough to drive any one crazy.

Each man was entitled to two and one-fourth ounces of tea, one-fourth ounce of mugar, two and one-fourth pounds of biscuits, three-fourths of a pound of cheese, twelve ounces of bacon, one tin of bully beef, nine ounces of jam.

Each unit had to be dealt with separately, so that each unit presented a mathematical problem of the most perplexing kind. Each unit sent up its fatigue party to draw rations, whilst I and several officers who had volunteered to assist me made a bold attempt at distribution. "Come along, first man, what's your regiment?"

"Manchester, sir; 59 men."

I looked through my volume of papers to check his figures.

"Quite right! Fifty-nine men."

Fifty-nine men meant fifty-nine times two and one-fourth ounces of tea, one-fourth ounce of mustard, two and one-fourth pounds of biscuits, three-fourths pound of cheese, twelve ounces of bacon, one tin of bully beef, and nine ounces of jam. My brain whirled when I think of those problems.

The next unit consisted of nine men, the next of one, then came a long list of twos, fives, and sevens, and so on; and in each case the mathematical problem had to be worked out; and when the figuring was finished the stuff had to be cut up.

Seventy-nine pounds of cheese for the Manchesters; does anyone know what seventy-nine pounds of cheese looks like? No one did; we had

public documents selected from the contents of the Archives, of which Mr. Doughty has had charge since the retirement of Mr. Douglas Brymner, the first Archivist of the Dominion. Professor Charles W. Colby is well known as a member of the teaching staff of McGill University, and as a writer on historical subjects, and mutatis mutandis the same statement applies to Professor Geo. M. Wrong, who has charge of the department of history in the University of Toronto. The name of Mr. Thomas Chapais of Quebec is not as familiar to the English-speaking people of Canada as it should and hereafter will be; he is pre-eminently suited to carry on research work among the documents in French, relating not merely to the history of Quebec Province prior to 1763, but also to the history of Lower Canada before and during the union with Upper Canada, and as part of the Dominion of Canada since 1867.

Not much has been told the public yet as to the way in which the Board is expected to carry on its very important work, but it is already known that Dr. Shortt will be a salaried officer of the Dominion Civil Service, and he will doubtless be expected to devote his whole time, ability, skill, and learning to the work of the Board; fortunately he will beyond question find that work congenial.

Our Art Societies.

Reminiscences of the cradle and infancy of art in Canada were charmingly given in a recent address by Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, the well-known Canadian painter. Mr. Bell-Smith prefaced his remarks by saying that "art in Canada to-day is not merely fanciful, but is a wholesome and very valuable reality." He made a brief reference to Jacobi, one of the best colorists who had ever come to Canada from Europe, and to Paul Kane and to Kreighoff, a Russian Pole, who won not a little fame as the painter of "habitant" life in the Province of Quebec.

It was, however, left to Mr. Bell-Smith's father, John Bell-Smith, to found the first society of artists in Canada. This was just after he settled in Montreal in 1866. He was its first president. The Vice-President was John Alexander Fraser, one of the best water color painters the Dominion had seen. Others were his brother, William Fraser, Henry Sandham, James Duncan, and William Raphael. This society of Canadian artists was the parent from which all other art bodies grew, though the original did not long continue owing to the fact that the founders left Montreal.

Mr. Bell-Smith, with his family, and John A. Fraser moved to Toronto, and through their efforts largely the Ontario Society of Arts was formed in 1872, "which exists as a very live and active institution to-day," added Mr. Bell-Smith.

The establishment of the Royal Canadian Academy, under the inspiration of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, was touched on briefly. Mr. L. R. O'Brien was first president, and the storm he raised in his first selection among academicians was recalled. Mr. Bell-Smith told how curiously the same scene appealed to different artists. He mentioned that he and three other Canadian artists were sketching within arm's length of each other in the Rocky Mountains some years ago, and each of the same theme made such a different picture that they were scarcely recognizable to themselves as the self-same view.

MITKEN SETTLED CRISIS.

Canadian Credited With Big Part in

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I had frequent Dizzy Spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen.

A friend advised "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that helped me". LOUIS LABRIE.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

POULTRY AND EGGS

HENS DURING MOLT.

Give Better Results on Full Feed Than When Rations Are Scanty.

As the molting period approaches some poultrymen reduce sharply the feed allowance, which practice is intended to hasten molting and to cause the hens to lay earlier than usual in the fall, says the Iowa Homestead. Then when molting is finished they feed liberally again to stimulate egg production. That such a practice shortens the time when hens look shabby and bare may be determined by observation, but it has not been shown that egg production is thereby increased.

To furnish reliable information on this point the Pennsylvania experiment station selected two pens of White Leghorns containing eighteen hens each and fed one pen liberally and the other scantily during the last half of August when molting was in progress. After that time both pens received full feed.

Records of egg production were accurately kept during September, October and November, and the figures show that the eighteen hens scantily fed during the last part of August produced 130 eggs in September, 126 in October and thirty-nine in November as compared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion

apart until conditions are once more normal.

The canal plans called for a waterway 25 feet deep in order to permit grain and ore carriers of the largest size to come down from the Upper Lakes into Lake Ontario. The canal is to extend from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Allanburg, a point about three miles east of Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, its total length being 25 miles. There are to be seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46 1/2 feet; the difference in level between the lakes being 325 1/2 feet. The locks are to be 800 feet long and 80 feet wide in the clear, with 30 feet of water over the miter sill at extreme low water.

The width of the canal at bottom will be 200 feet, and for the present the canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of 25 feet only. But all structures are to be sunk to a depth of 30 feet so that the canal can be deepened at any time by simply dredging out the reaches. The lock walls are to be 82 feet high above the gate sills. The lock gates will be of single-leaf type and swing at a hinge on one side of the lock, a single leaf spanning the width of the lock chamber. The gates at the foot of each lock will be 83 feet in height and 88 feet in length and weigh about 1,100 tons. The valves and culverts in the walls are large and will permit of the lock being filled in eight minutes, thus facilitating the passage of boats through the canal.

The Welland Canal is to be free to the United States by treaty. The largest Canadian lake ships will deliver grain cargoes to 1,500-ton United States barges at Oswego, in the New York State Barge Canal for New York instead of to 200 and 200-ton barges as at present, and thus they will compete with the large Canadian ships, discharging into 2,000-ton barges at Prescott or Kingston for Montreal.

A Canadian's Poem.

John Stuart Thomson, the Montreal author, whose books are "China Revolutionized," "The Chinese," "Establene," "Fil and Filippa," "Bud and Bamboo," and others, contributes poems to the September, October, and November issues of Windsor Magazine, London. All of them cover Canadian scenes, the poem in November issue being entitled "Autumn's Silence."

Oh! cloysing slumber, dense and imminent,
Brother of Death and leagued with his designs,
Unloose thy spell awhile from the world, shent
Of all its clinging glories, moss and vines,
And clematis robed like a holy bride;
Like the high pines that in sterner air
Flourish above the rigor of the year,
Grant us a breath allied
To life awhile, or lingering blossom fair,
Blue-eyed to smile sweet through a beauteous tear,
Departing glory leaves the world forlorn,
Even as the moon, above the Delian shrine,
Forsaken through these barren fields of corn
A pallid light, a sorrow half divine,
Falls on the silent, moody wilderness;
No harvest bells, laughter of lovers young,
No music of the ringing scythe, is heard;
Almost a god's distress
Hangs o'er these valleys, where of old
Was sung
The fluted joyance of a summer bird.

Bridge of the Brocade Girdle.

One of Japan's most interesting monuments of antiquity is the Bridge of the Brocade Girdle, built in the sixteen hundreds, a mass of pegs and crude joints—not a nail of metal in the entire length of seven hundred and fifty feet, and as good to-day as when built.

If milk be used to soften boot polish it will improve the gloss.

two and one-fourth pounds of biscuits, three-fourths pound of cheese, twelve ounces of bacon, one tin of bully beef, and nine ounces of jam. My brain whirled when I think of those problems.

The new **W** consisted of nine men, the next of one, then came a long list of twos, fives, and sevens, and so on; and in each case the mathematical problem had to be worked out; and when the figuring was finished the stuff had to be cut up.

Seventy-nine pounds of cheese for the Manchesters; does anyone know what seventy-nine pounds of cheese looks like? No one did; we had never seen so much cheese before in our lives.

"Give him a whole cheese and chance it. And no tea; the Manchesters want one hundred and thirty-two and three-fourth ounces of tea. Give him about three handfuls and chance it."

The next party consisted of two men.

"Six ounces of jam for the nineteen Canadians; how much is that?"

"Nearly half a pot."

"What are you going to put it in?"

"Got nothing."

"Can't have any then."

"Come on, next man."

When I saw the last of that stack of food it was 11.30. We were hungry and tired, and we made our way to the nearest hotel, fervently hoping that we might never see food in bulk again.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Men Will Delve Into the Past of Our Nation.

All those volunteer workers who have ever seriously endeavored to make a documentary study of any portion, not to say the whole, of the real history of Canada, have found themselves greatly hampered by the lack of material. There are probably many documents of untold value yet to be unearthed among the State and private papers of the various Provinces of this Dominion, and there is certainly abundant opportunity to make more accessible to the public those which have been brought to light by enthusiastic researchers working each on his own line for some special object.

While the general public will be advantageously served directly through the appointment by the Dominion Government of an "Historical Documents Publications Board," they will also be indirectly benefited to an indefinite extent by the work of those who devote themselves to the elucidation of special aspects or special periods of Canadian history. Of such enthusiasts there is a large and increasing number in the United States as well as in Canada, for it should never be forgotten that, for all practical research purposes, the history of the British colonies in North America prior to the Revolutionary War of 1776-83 was, and is, and increasingly will be a material part of the history of Canada.

On the personnel of the Board it is unnecessary to enlarge, as the name of every member of it is quite familiar to all those who have been during the past generation endeavoring to assist the people of Canada to really know the history of their own country.

Dr. Adam Shortt was for years a successful teacher of historical and economic subjects in Queen's University, Kingston, and his subsequent experience as the head of the Dominion Civil Service Commission has been of a sort to increase his aptitude for the Chairmanship of the Documents Board. It may be added that already Dr. Shortt has been a practical worker in the mine of material, having collaborated with Mr. Arthur G. Doughty in the preparation of a very useful collection of

briefly. Mr. L. R. O'Brien was first president, and the storm he raised in his first selection among academicians was recalled. Mr. Bell-Smith told how curiously the same scene appealed to different artists. He mentioned that he and three other Canadian artists were sketching within arm's length of each other in the Rocky Mountains some years ago, and each of the same theme made such a different picture that they were scarcely recognizable to themselves as the self-same view.

AITKEN SETTLED CRISIS.

Canadian Credited With Big Part in the Asquith Affair.

Lively interest is evoked in the publication of a book entitled "Lloyd George and the War." The author styles himself an independent Liberal, and gives a fascinating account of the crisis last December resulting in the fall of the Asquith Coalition Ministry, and the substitution of Lloyd George as Premier. According to this anonymous author the gentleman who had most to do with these events was Sir Max Aitken, described here as a rich Canadian newspaper proprietor "with the secret of personal diplomacy," who brought Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Carson together.

There were "breakfasts, dinners, suppers and numerous conclaves with Aitken as host, go-between, and intelligence officer."

Regarding the description of Aitken as a newspaper proprietor, it is generally understood that he once had a large interest in The Globe, an evening paper, published in London, and now has an interest in The Daily Press, a halfpenny morning paper.

The Saturday Review, discussing editorially the sale of honors debated in the House of Lords lately, says: "Curiously enough the peerage which has excited the most adverse comment was notoriously not given for money. Mr. Maxwell Aitken before the general election of 1910 was unknown to the press and public of this country. In 1911 he was created a Knight, in 1916 promoted to a Baronet, and in 1917 made a Peer. An inquiry was made as to why the fountain of honor had played so plentifully upon the Canadian financier who had taken no part in the proceedings of Parliament nor so far as was discoverable, in any of those branches of public life where activity is frequently recognized by a title. With Lord Beaverbrook's reputation as a financier we are not concerned. We may assume that Beaverbrook has employed no methods that are not tolerated, and, if successful, approved in the city of London, nor do we know if the Knighthood and Baronetcy were paid for. We are ready to suppose they were not. The facts about the peerage are common knowledge it was certainly not given for cash. At a critical juncture Aitken brought Lloyd George and Bonar Law together and rendered possible the formation of the present coalition government. It is a kind of intermediary service which in a big city deal is rewarded by a handsome commission in cash and shares. In this political deal the broker was rewarded by a seat in the hereditary branch of the Legislature. Is that a defensible transaction? We see no blame attached to Beaverbrook. He was right to take what he could get for intervention influence."

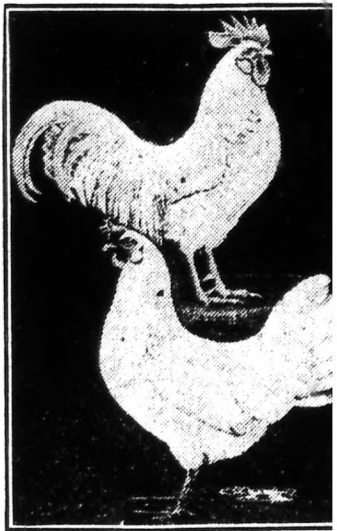
Electric Water Carts.

Electric cars water the streets of Milan. On these watering-carts reservoirs have been adapted to the platforms, and these reservoirs are emptied as the car runs by means of perforated tubes placed fan-shaped at the front and the back of the car

and thirty-nine in November as compared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen he liberally fed.

From these figures we find that for each molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 311. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion it has been observed that careful, regular feeding in late summer and early fall encourages laying, because hens are kept up to normal weight during the molting period and do not have to recover any lost flesh before coming



Leghorns produce eggs "cheaper than hens of the general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact was one of the results obtained in a rather extensive feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. The birds shown are White Leghorns."

mening to lay again. Limited feeding shuts off the egg yield at this time year as well as any other. The best practice consists in keeping the hen laying as late as they will in the summer. Late molting progresses rapidly when once it starts and laying follows without delay.

To those who want a well appearing flock, the suggestion may be given to feed high in oil and protein, such, for instance, as sunflower seed, if furnished at molting time, give a glossy lustre and attractiveness to the new feathers. Such feeds also keep the birds thrifty.

The exact time of molting varies considerably with different hens, but usually it is just before cool weather begins. Those that molt earlier, in July or early August, are not the best layer as a rule. In fact, some poultrymen cull such individuals from the flock. Late molting allows egg production to continue until cool weather, occurs more rapidly and leaves the hen in good condition for fall and early winter laying. It is most common in high producing strains and where careful summer feeding occurs.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and soothes the throat and lungs. 25 cts.

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from *Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble*. I had frequent *Dizzy Spells*, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from *Rheumatism* dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen.

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50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ALL AROUND THE FARM

STORING POTATO CROP.

Examples of Above Ground Storage Used in Various Parts of the Country.

The insulated frame potato storage house is not used very extensively and as a rule is better adapted to southern than to northern climatic conditions. The construction feature, of such a storage house is the thorough insulation of its walls, ceiling, doors and windows. The type of house described in farmers' bulletin 548 for the storage of sweet potatoes will serve equally well for the Irish potato, but in the case of the latter no artificial heat will be required. Facilities for heating storage houses of the type under discussion in the north at least must be provided for extremely cold weather. This is usually accomplished by means of an ordinary heating stove. This type of storage house is not to be recommended for northern locations, nor is it advocated for the south except where poor drainage conditions will not permit the use of the dugout or cellar style of house. It is not recommended because it cannot be so economically constructed, nor does it furnish as good a type of storage as the properly ventilated cellar storage house.

The Aroostook Type of Storage House.
The Aroostook type of storage house, with concrete or masonry basement walls and wooden superstructure, seems to be distinctively a product of Maine and so far as has been observed is not found to any extent outside of that state. It is an extensively constructed house and is almost always located on a sidehill or knoll in order that advantage may be taken of a ground level entrance. Few, if any, of these storage houses have both front and rear end driveway entrances on the same ground level, but practically all of them have a rear ground level basement driveway and a front ground level entrance to the wooden superstructure. When the rear entrance is located in the end the basement is usually divided into a number of bins on either side of the driveway. The floor may or may not be of cement. Usually those storage houses that have a cement floor as well as those which do not are provided with false wooden floors to permit ventilation under the piles of tubers.

Basement Storage.

The basements of the Maine type of storage houses are usually from eight to twelve feet in depth, and most of them have a capacity of several thou-



Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Give Better Results on Full Feed Than When Rations Are Scanty.

As the molting period approaches some poultrymen reduce sharply the feed allowance, which practice is intended to hasten molting and to cause the hens to lay earlier than usual in the fall, says the Iowa Home-tender. Then when molting is finished they feed liberally again to stimulate egg production. That such a practice shortens the time when hens look shabby and bare may be determined by observation, but it has not been shown that egg production is thereby increased.

To furnish reliable information on this point the Pennsylvania experiment station selected two pens of White Leghorns containing eighteen hens each and fed one pen liberally and the other scantily during the last half of August when molting was in progress. After that time both pens received full feed.

Records of egg production were accurately kept during September, October and November, and the figures show that the eighteen hens scantily fed during the last part of August produced 130 eggs in September, 126 in October and thirty-nine in November as compared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months, but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion

plied to the car by means of stoves, and they often require more attention between stopping points than it is possible to give them, with the result that the car gets overheated or too cold, either of which conditions is undesirable for seed potatoes. If, on the other hand, the southern grower had suitable storage facilities he could purchase his supply of seed in the fall and have it delivered before cold



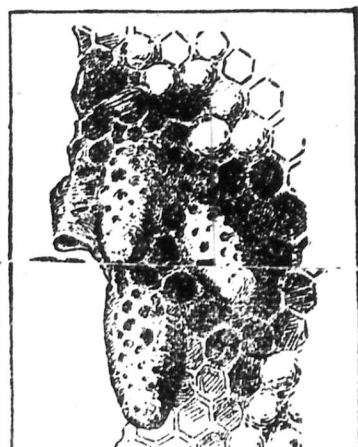
Potato storage house in Maine, showing a central driveway entrance into the lower or basement portion. The end entrance is more commonly used, especially in larger structures, than is the side entrance.

weather sets in. It could then be plac

IMPORTANCE OF QUEEN BEE

Her Duty Is Simply to Lay Eggs to Keep Up Supply of Honey Gatherers in Colony.

The queen is the only perfect female in the hive and usually there is only one to a colony. Her duty is simply to lay eggs to keep up the supply of bees in the hive. It is possible for a queen to lay several thousand eggs in a day, depositing them singly in the bottom of brood cells. If these eggs



pared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months, but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 206 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion it has been observed that careful, regular feeding in late summer and early fall encourages laying, because the hens are kept up to normal weight during the molting period and do not have to recover any lost flesh before com-



Leghorns produce eggs cheaper than hens of the general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact was one of the results obtained in a rather extensive feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. The birds shown are White Leghorns.

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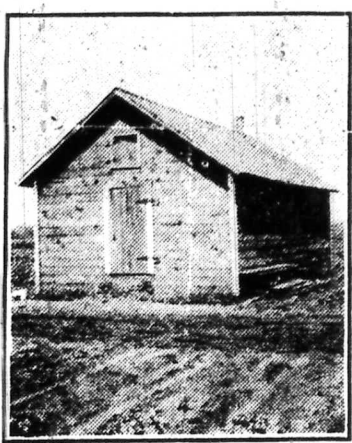
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SHILOH

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs.

25 cents.



An insulated frame potato storage house used for storing second crop of potatoes at Morrill, Tex.

sand barrels. As a rule, the only provision for the ventilation of the basement is by means of trapdoors in the floor above, through which the filling of the bins is completed. Occasionally a ventilator is found in the roof. In storing the potato crop in the basement the bins are filled from one-half to two-thirds full from the basement floor, and, as already stated, the remainder of the bin is filled from the upper floor through a trapdoor over each bin. In addition to serving a useful purpose in filling the bins and protecting the potatoes from inclement weather, the wooden superstructure of these storage houses may be used for the housing of hay or grain or for barrels, sacks, farm implements and wagons. The house shown in Fig. 17 of the bulletin is representative and gives a fairly accurate conception of the style of construction of its exterior. That such houses have proved satisfactory to the potato grower in Maine is evident from the fact that practically no other style of potato storage house is in use in that state. It is not conceivable, however, that they will ever supersede the dugout pit or storage cellar now so extensively used in the middle and far western states, and it is not at all probable that the latter will ever supersede the Arrostook type in Maine. Both have distinctive features which peculiarly adapt them to their own environment, but do not necessarily preclude their use in other localities.

The Artificially Refrigerated Storage House.

The artificially refrigerated potato storage house is as yet hardly in existence. The present use of this type of storage house is confined practically to the holding of northern grown seed potatoes in cold storage for second crop planting in the south.

There is probably little demand for an artificially refrigerated potato storage house in the northern potato growing sections of the United States, but it is a debatable point whether community cold storage plants could not be profitably employed by the southern truck growers. At the present time practically all of the northern grown seed used by the southern grower is shipped to the south during the months of November, December and January, depending upon the locality to which it is consigned. As a rule, the seed stock is in transit from the north during dangerously cold weather, and it must be accompanied by a person charged with the responsibility of keeping it from freezing. Artificial heat is sup-



Potato storage house in Maine, showing a central driveway entrance into the lower or basement portion. The end entrance is more commonly used, especially in larger structures, than is the side entrance.

weather sets in. It could then be placed in cold storage or in a well constructed house of the cellar pit style with a water tight roof provided with numerous ventilators for the free admission of air when the outside temperature permits. This practice would remove very materially the present objection of the truckers to purchasing their seed supply subject to fall delivery, because under good storage conditions the seed could be easily kept dormant until required for planting. Such a change would also enable the grower to buy his seed for less money than for midwinter delivery.

Temperature of Storage Rooms.

The temperature at which the storage rooms in which seed potatoes are usually held is maintained at from 32 degrees to 34 degrees F. It is believed, however, that 34 degrees to 38 degrees F. would be a more satisfactory temperature.

For the last three seasons the gravity brine system of refrigeration has been used in the potato storage room of the department of agriculture. With this system, in which ice and salt are used as a substitute for ammonia or carbon dioxide in cooling the brine, the maintenance of a constant temperature is entirely dependent upon the thoroughness with which the surrounding walls, ceiling and floor have been insulated and the attention given to reeking the coil tank and to observing that the brine in the circulating coils is actually circulating. The temperature can be raised or lowered by simply varying the proportions of ice and salt used in the tank. Temperature records covering a week's time have frequently been secured in which there was practically no variation during the whole period. With this system it has been possible to keep seed potatoes perfectly dormant until wanted for planting.

Cheap Living.

Mrs. Clara P. Lugedin, of Toronto, a lady interested in social welfare work, and who has been residing in Vancouver since March 15 last, declares that it is possible to live in the coast city on 27 cents a day. In fact, she avows she has made a practical demonstration in that respect and has gained weight in the process. Possibly she is right, for it is undoubtedly true that a person can eke out an existence on very little in case of necessity. Just the same, even the most provident person cannot revel in food luxury on 27 cents a day, even in a period of depression and consequent low prices.

Fears No Danger.

Lighting regulations which have been enforced as a war measure in Newfoundland for several months have been abrogated. The authorities believe that the near approach of winter, with its frequent storms along the coast of the colony makes improbable any visit from enemy war vessels for the next six months. Under the recent regulations light-house service has been suspended at various points and shipping has been excluded from certain harbors between dark and daylight.



Queen Cells and Work Cells.

are not fertilized they develop into drones; when fertilized they develop into worker bees or queens according to the treatment they receive. Nearly all of the fertilized eggs are left in the ordinary-sized cells known as worker cells and produce worker bees. For a few of these larger cells, as shown in the illustration, are built a series of protecting walls. Together with this, a special food is given to the larva when it hatches, and in the course of 21 days a queen bee comes forth.

PROFIT FROM SOME FEATURE

Money Can Be Made in Various Side Lines, Such as Bush Fruits or Special Garden Crop.

It is not a bad plan to consider very seriously whether it is not possible to add some feature as a small side line to the farm activities for increased profit. It may be small bush fruits or a special garden crop, some class of live stock or field crop. The returns might be small, but being clear may mean enough to purchase that new convenience you have been wanting. A small side line with the boys' help may even be enough to educate the children.

SAVING SEED FROM GARDENS

Cut Slice From Tomato Blossom and Save Seeds From Each Section—Vegetables Deceiving.

Tomato seed should be saved from the largest and smoothest. Cut a slice from the blossom end and save the seeds from each section. Pumpkins and squash should be selected from the ones containing the fewest seed. These will be found plumper and larger than those containing a greater amount of seed. As these vegetables are deceiving in appearance it is best to wait until after cooking before saving their seeds.

Grow Pure Bred Poultry.

With the work and publicity that have been going on in favor of pure bred poultry, we are sure to find a larger per cent of the annual poultry converts taking up a good quality of stock to start with than was the case ten or even five years ago. This means a new and greater demand upon the pure bred poultrymen for breeding and laying stock next fall.

Shiloh

The family remedy for Coughs and Cold. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 187

LIABLE FOR SERVICE.

Interesting Figures Regarding Men Who Must Enter Army.

The close of registrations for Class One under the Military Service Act brought some remarkable returns. In the Province of Quebec the rush continued to the end. On Saturday, the last day for registrations, there were filed in Montreal no less than 11,778 claims for exemption and 157 reports for service; in Quebec 1,500 claims for exemption and eight reports for service, and in Hull 767 claims for exemption and two reports for service.

For the Dominion as a whole the returns, so far as received, now stand:

Claims for exemption...	310,736
Reports for service....	21,565
Total registration...	332,301

In the percentage of total registrations of estimated available population Charlottetown stands at the head of the list with 73.22 per cent. Quebec comes next, with 72.37 per cent.; Toronto third, with 70.27 per cent., and Montreal fourth, with 70.26 per cent. The various districts compare as follows:

	P.C.	Reports for service	Claims for exemption	Total registration
Charlottetown.....	73.22	269	3,917	4,186
Quebec.....	72.37	163	31,518	31,681
Toronto.....	70.27	4,513	53,320	57,833
Montreal.....	70.26	12,292	64,095	76,387
London.....	69.35	779	46,378	47,157
St. John.....	62.29	1,087	11,021	12,108
Halifax.....	58.55	1,842	15,628	17,470
Kingston.....	57.57	808	23,864	24,672
Winnipeg.....	51.64	3,283	19,549	22,832
Calgary.....	51.59	2,926	28,827	31,753
Regina.....	49.94	2,046	32,156	34,202
Hull.....	49.92	62	3,723	3,785
Kenora.....	33.29	557	1,679	2,236
Vancouver.....	22.57	2,714	10,260	12,974
Totals.....	57.35	21,565	310,736	332,301

It is possible, it is stated here, that the available population has been over-estimated in some of the districts showing the smaller percentages. The returns also, it is pointed out, are not complete. The table shows registrations received by registrars and does not include forms which may still be in the mails. A few days must elapse before complete returns are available.

Vancouver leads in the percentage of reports for service; Quebec is at the bottom. The "percentage of total reports for service to total registration" in all districts is as follows: Vancouver, 21.10; Kenora, 17.53; Calgary, 11.36; Halifax, 10.54; Winnipeg, 10.45; St. John, 8.97; Toronto, 8.43; Charlottetown, 6.22; Regina, 5.98; Kingston, 3.27; London, 2.86; Montreal, 2.30; Hull, 1.66; Quebec, 0.51.

The Welland Canal.

Construction work on the Welland Canal has been temporarily suspended by the Canadian Government, owing chiefly to lack both of funds and of men to carry on the work, according to J. L. Weller, engineer in charge of construction of the canal. Mr. Weller also says that it is doubtful whether work will be started again until conditions are once more normal.

The canal plans called for a waterway 25 feet deep in order to permit grain and ore carriers of the largest size to come down from the Upper Lakes into Lake Ontario. The canal is to extend from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Allanburg, a point about three miles east of Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, its total length being 25 miles. There are to be seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46 1/2 feet; the difference in level between the lakes being 325 1/2 feet. The locks are to be 800 feet long and 80 feet wide in the clear, with 30 feet of water over the

Rationing Is a Problem

CAPTAIN GILBERT NOBBS, formerly a citizen of Toronto, is now in England, having lost his eyesight fighting in France. He has written a book entitled "On the Right of the British Line," in which he relates a little experience in distributing army rations. This is his account of the problem and his state of mind after solving it:

"We arrived at Rouen at 7.30 the following morning. I have to report to the B. T. O. by 9.30, and in the meantime 3,534 rations had to be cut up and distributed on the station platform among 1,178 officers and men.

Have you ever had such a problem as that? If not, then avoid it, if it ever comes your way.

The train was about twice the length of the platform, so on arrival it was broken in half, and the rear half shunted on to another line.

The rations were contained in two trucks attached to the rear half of the train, so the contents had to be carried by hand across several sets of rails, to the end of the platform.

I had a fatigue party of 60 men at work, and presently a huge quantity of provisions began to pile up. There were chests of tea, cases of biscuits, cases of jam, cases of bully beef, sugar and bacon sufficient to fill the warehouse of a wholesale provision merchant.

Three days' rations for 1,178 officers and men, in bulk, and 1,178 officers and men began to gather around the stack, in hungry expectancy of breakfast.

Now to issue rations to a battalion straight from bulk is quite difficult enough, but to issue rations from bulk to units of various strengths, belonging to over fifty regiments is enough to drive any one crazy.

Each man was entitled to two and one-fourth ounces of tea, one-fourth ounce of mustard, two and one-fourth pounds of biscuits, three-fourths of a pound of cheese, twelve ounces of bacon, one tin of bully beef, nine ounces of jam.

Each unit had to be dealt with separately, so that each unit presented a mathematical problem of the most perplexing kind. Each unit sent up its fatigue party to draw rations, whilst I and several officers who had volunteered to assist me made a bold attempt at distribution. "Come along, first man, what's your regiment?"

"Manchester, sir; 59 men."

I looked through my volume of papers to check his figures.

"Quite right! Fifty-nine men."

Fifty-nine men meant fifty-nine times two and one-fourth ounces of tea, one-fourth ounce of mustard, two and one-fourth pounds of biscuits, three-fourths pound of cheese, twelve ounces of bacon, one tin of bully beef, and nine ounces of jam. My brain whirled when I think of those problems.

The next consisted of nine men, the next of one, then came a long list of twos, fives, and sevens, and so on; and in each case the mathematical problem had to be worked out; and when the figuring was finished the stuff had to be cut up.

Seventy-nine pounds of cheese for the Manchesters; does anyone know what seventy-nine pounds of cheese looks like? No one did; we had

public documents selected from the contents of the Archives, of which Mr. Doughty has had charge since the retirement of Mr. Douglas Brynner, the first Archivist of the Dominion. Professor Charles W. Colby is well known as a member of the teaching staff of McGill University, and as a writer on historical subjects, and mutatis mutandis the same statement applies to Professor Geo. M. Wrong, who has charge of the department of history in the University of Toronto. The name of Mr. Thomas Chapais of Quebec is not as familiar to the English-speaking people of Canada as it should and hereafter will be; he is pre-eminently suited to carry on research work among the documents in French, relating not merely to the history of Quebec Province prior to 1763, but also to the history of Lower Canada before and during the union with Upper Canada, and as part of the Dominion of Canada since 1867.

Not much has been told the public yet as to the way in which the Board is expected to carry on its very important work, but it is already known that Dr. Shortt will be a salaried officer of the Dominion Civil Service, and he will doubtless be expected to devote his whole time, ability, skill, and learning to the work of the Board; fortunately he will beyond question find that work congenial.

Our Art Societies.

Reminiscences of the cradle and infancy of art in Canada were charmingly given in a recent address by Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, the well-known Canadian painter. Mr. Bell-Smith prefaced his remarks by saying that "art in Canada to-day is not merely fanciful, but is a wholesome and very valuable reality." He made a brief reference to Jacobi, one of the best colorists who had ever come to Canada from Europe, and to Paul Kane and to Kreighoff, a Russian Pole, who won not a little fame as the painter of "habitant" life in the Province of Quebec.

It was, however, left to Mr. Bell-Smith's father, John Bell-Smith, to found the first society of artists in Canada. This was just after he settled in Montreal in 1866. He was its first president. The Vice-President was John Alexander Fraser, one of the best water color painters the Dominion had seen. Others were his brother, William Fraser, Henry Sandham, James Duncan, and William Raphael. This society of Canadian artists was the parent from which all other art bodies grew, though the original did not long continue owing to the fact that the founders left Montreal.

Mr. Bell-Smith, with his family, and John A. Fraser moved to Toronto, and through their efforts largely the Ontario Society of Arts was formed in 1872, "which exists as a very live and active institution to-day," added Mr. Bell-Smith.

The establishment of the Royal Canadian Academy, under the inspiration of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, was touched on briefly. Mr. L. R. O'Brien was first president, and the storm he raised in his first selection among academicians was recalled. Mr. Bell-Smith told how curiously the same scene appealed to different artists. He mentioned that he and three other Canadian artists were sketching within arm's length of each other in the Rocky Mountains some years ago, and each of the same theme made such a different picture that they were scarcely recognizable to themselves as the self-same view.

AITKEN SETTLED CRISIS.

Canadian Credited With Big Part In

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from *Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble*. I had frequent *Dizzy Spells*, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from *Rheumatism* dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen.

A friend advised "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that helped me". LOUIS LABRIE.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

POULTRY AND EGGS

HENS DURING MOLT.

Give Better Results on Full Feed Than When Rations Are Scanty.

As the molting period approaches some poultrymen reduce sharply the feed allowance, which practice is intended to hasten molting and to cause the hens to lay earlier than usual in the fall, says the Iowa Homestead. Then when molting is finished they feed liberally again to stimulate egg production. That such a practice shortens the time when hens look shabby and bare may be determined by observation, but it has not been shown that egg production is thereby increased.

To furnish reliable information at this point the Pennsylvania experiment station selected two pens of White Leghorns containing eighteen hens each and fed one pen liberally and the other scantily during the last half of August when molting was in progress. After that time both pens received full feed.

Records of egg production were accurately kept during September, October and November, and the figures show that the eighteen hens scantily fed during the last part of August produced 130 eggs in September, 126 in October and thirty-nine in November as compared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion

normal. The canal plans called for a waterway 25 feet deep in order to permit grain and ore carriers of the largest size to come down from the Upper Lakes into Lake Ontario. The canal is to extend from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Allanburg, a point about three miles east of Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, its total length being 25 miles. There are to be seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46 1/2 feet; the difference in level between the lakes being 325 1/2 feet. The locks are to be 800 feet long and 80 feet wide in the clear, with 30 feet of water over the miter sill at extreme low water.

The width of the canal at bottom will be 200 feet, and for the present the canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of 25 feet only. But all structures are to be sunk to a depth of 30 feet so that the canal can be deepened at any time by simply dredging out the reaches. The lock walls are to be 82 feet high above the gate sills. The lock gates will be of single-leaf type and swing at a hinge on one side of the lock, a single leaf spanning the width of the lock chamber. The gates at the foot of each lock will be 83 feet in height and 88 feet in length and weigh about 1,100 tons. The valves and culverts in the walls are large and will permit of the lock being filled in eight minutes, thus facilitating the passage of boats through the canal.

The Welland Canal is to be free to the United States by treaty. The largest Canadian lake ships will deliver grain cargoes to 1,500-ton United States barges at Oswego, in the New York State Barge Canal for New York instead of to 200 and 300-ton barges as at present, and thus they will compete with the large Canadian ships, discharging into 2,000-ton barges at Prescott or Kingston for Montreal.

A Canadian's Poem.

John Stuart Thomson, the Montreal author, whose books are "China Revolutionized," "The Chinese," "Estabelle," "Fil and Filippa," "Bud and Bamboo," and others, contributes poems to the September, October, and November issues of Windstorm Magazine, London. All of them cover Canadian scenes, the poem in November issue being entitled "Autumn's Silence."

Oh! cloying slumber, dense and imminent,
Brother of Death and leagued with his designs,
Unloose thy spell awhile from the world, shent
Of all its clinging glories, moss and vines,
And clematis robed like a holy bride;
Like the high pines, that in serener air
Flourish above the rigor of the year,
Grant us a breath allied
To life awhile, or lingering blossom fair,
Blue-eyed to smile sweet through a
Beautiful tear.

Departing glory leaves the world forlorn,
Even as the moon, above the Delian shrine
Forsaken, through these barren fields
Of corn
A pallid light, a sorrow half divine,
Falls on the silent, moody wilderness;
No harvest bells, laughter of lovers young,
No music of the ringing scythe, is heard;
Almost a god's distress
Hangs o'er these valleys, where of old
Was sung
The fluted joyance of a summer bird.

Bridge of the Brocade Girdle.

One of Japan's most interesting monuments of antiquity is the Bridge of the Brocade Girdle, built in the sixteen hundreds, a mass of pegs and crude joints—not a nail of metal in the entire length of seven hundred and fifty feet, and as good to-day as when built.

If milk be used to soften boot polish it will improve the gloss.

two and one-third pounds of biscuits, three-fourths pound of cheese, twelve ounces of bacon, one tin of bully beef, and nine ounces of jam. My brain whirls when I think of those problems.

The next party consisted of nine men, the next of one, then came a long list of twos, fives, and sevens, and so on; and in each case the mathematical problem had to be worked out; and when the figuring was finished the stuff had to be cut up.

Seventy-nine pounds of cheese for the Manchesters; does anyone know what seventy-nine pounds of cheese looks like? No one did; we had never seen so much cheese before in our lives.

"Give him a whole cheese and chance it. And no tea; the Manchesters want one hundred and thirty-two and three-fourth ounces of tea. Give him about three handfuls and chance it."

The next party consisted of two men.

"Six ounces of jam for the nineteen Canadians; how much is that?"

"Nearly half a pot."

"What are you going to put it in?"

"Got nothing."

"Can't have any then."

"Come on, next man."

When I saw the last of that stack of food it was 11.30. We were hungry and tired, and we made our way to the nearest hotel, fervently hoping that we might never see food in bulk again.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Men Will Delve Into the Past of Our Nation.

All those volunteer workers who have ever seriously endeavored to make a documentary study of any portion, not to say the whole, of the real history of Canada, have found themselves greatly hampered by the lack of material. There are probably many documents of untold value yet to be unearthed among the State and private papers of the various Provinces of this Dominion, and there is certainly abundant opportunity to make more accessible to the public those which have been brought to light by enthusiastic researchers working each on his own line for some special object.

While the general public will be advantageously served directly through the appointment by the Dominion Government of an "Historical Documents Publications Board," they will also be indirectly benefited to an indefinite extent by the work of those who devote themselves to the elucidation of special aspects or special periods of Canadian history. Of such enthusiasts there is a large and increasing number in the United States as well as in Canada, for it should never be forgotten that, for all practical research purposes, the history of the British colonies in North America prior to the Revolutionary War of 1776-83 was, and is, and increasingly will be a material part of the history of Canada.

On the personnel of the Board it is unnecessary to enlarge, as the name of every member of it is quite familiar to all those who have been during the past generation endeavoring to assist the people of Canada to really know the history of their own country. Dr. Adam Shortt was for years a successful teacher of historical and economic subjects in Queen's University, Kingston, and his subsequent experience as the head of the Dominion Civil Service Commission has been of a sort to increase his aptitude for the Chairmanship of the Documents Board. It may be added that already Dr. Shortt has been a practical worker in the mine of material, having collaborated with Mr. Arthur G. Doughty in the preparation of a very useful collection of

president, and the storm he raised in his first selection among academicians was recalled. Mr. Bell-Smith told how curiously the same scene appealed to different artists. He mentioned that he and three other Canadian artists were sketching within arm's length of each other in the Rocky Mountains some years ago, and each of the same theme made such a different picture that they were scarcely recognizable to themselves as the self-same view.

AITKEN SETTLED CRISIS.

Canadian Credited With Big Part in the Asquith Affair.

Lively interest is evoked in the publication of a book entitled "Lloyd George and the War." The author styles himself an independent Liberal, and gives a fascinating account of the crisis last December resulting in the fall of the Asquith Coalition Ministry, and the substitution of Lloyd George as Premier. According to this anonymous author the gentleman who had most to do with these events was Sir Max Aitken, described here as a rich Canadian newspaper proprietor "with the secret of personal diplomacy," who brought Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Carson together.

There were "breakfasts, dinners, suppers and numerous conclaves with Aitken as host, go-between, and intelligence officer."

Regarding the description of Aitken as a newspaper proprietor, it is generally understood that he once had a large interest in The Globe, an evening paper, published in London, and now has an interest in The Daily Press, a halfpenny morning paper.

The Saturday Review, discussing editorially the sale of honors debated in the House of Lords lately, says: "Curiously enough the peerage which has excited the most adverse comment was notoriously not given for money. Mr. Maxwell Aitken before the general election of 1910 was unknown to the press and public of this country. In 1911 he was created a Knight, in 1916 promoted to a Baronet, and in 1917 made a Peer. An inquiry was made as to why the fountain of honor had played so plenteously upon the Canadian financier who had taken no part in the proceedings of Parliament nor so far as was discoverable, in any of those branches of public life where activity is frequently recognized by a title. With Lord Beaverbrook's reputation as a financier we are not concerned. We may assume that Beaverbrook has employed no methods that are not tolerated, and, if successful, approved in the city of London, nor do we know if the Knighthood and Baronetcy were paid for. We are ready to suppose they were not. The facts about the peerage are common knowledge it was certainly not given for cash. At a critical juncture Aitken brought Lloyd George and Bonar Law together and rendered possible the formation of the present coalition government. It is a kind of intermediary service which in a big city deal is rewarded by a handsome commission in cash and shares. In this political deal the broker was rewarded by a seat in the hereditary branch of the Legislature. Is that a defensible transaction? We see no blame attached to Beaverbrook. He was right to take what he could get for intervention influence."

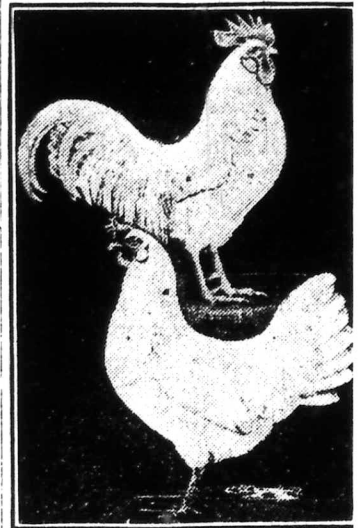
Electric Water Carts.

Electric cars water the streets of Milan. On these watering-carts reservoirs have been adapted to the platforms, and these reservoirs are emptied as the car runs by means of perforated tubes placed fan-shaped at the front and the back of the car

pared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months, but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion it has been observed that careful, regular feeding in late summer and early fall encourages laying, because the hens are kept up to normal weight during the molting period and do not have to recover any lost flesh before com-



Leghorns produce eggs cheaper than hens of the general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact was one of the results obtained in a rather extensive feeding test, recently reported by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. The birds shown are White Leghorns.

encing to lay again. Limited feeding shuts off the egg yield at this time of year as well as any other. The best practice consists in keeping the hen laying as late as they will in the summer. Late molting progresses rapidly when once it starts and laying follows without delay.

To those who want a well appearing flock, the suggestion may be given that feeds high in oil and protein, such, for instance, as sunflower seed, if furnished at molting time, give a glossy lustre and attractiveness to the new feathers. Such feeds also keep the birds thrifty.

The exact time of molting varies considerably with different hens, but usually it is just before cool weather begins. Those that molt earlier, in July or early August, are not the best layers as a rule. In fact, some poultrymen cull such individuals from the flock. Late molting allows egg production until cool weather, occurs more rapidly, and leaves the hen in good condition for fall and early winter laying. It is most common in high producing strain and where careful summer feeding occurs.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cent

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.
"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from *Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble*. I had frequent *Dizzy Spells*, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from *Rheumatism* dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen. A friend advised "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that helped me". LOUIS LABRIE.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ALL AROUND THE FARM

STORING POTATO CROP.

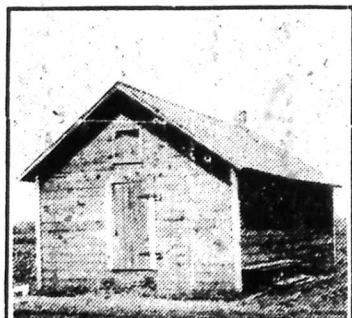
Examples of Above Ground Storage Used In Various Parts of the Country.

The insulated frame potato storage house is not used very extensively and as a rule is better adapted to southern than to northern climatic conditions. The construction feature of such a storage house is the thorough insulation of its walls, ceiling, doors and windows. The type of house described in farmers' bulletin 548 for the storage of sweet potatoes will serve equally well for the Irish potato, but in the case of the latter no artificial heat will be required. Facilities for heating storage houses of the type under discussion in the north at least must be provided for extremely cold weather. This is usually accomplished by means of an ordinary heating stove. This type of storage house is not to be recommended for northern locations, nor is it advocated for the south except where poor drainage conditions will not permit the use of the dugout or cellar style of house. It is not recommended because it cannot be so economically constructed, nor does it furnish as good a type of storage as the properly ventilated cellar storage house.

The Aroostook Type of Storage House.
The Aroostook type of storage house, with concrete or masonry basement walls and wooden superstructure, seems to be distinctively a product of Maine and so far as has been observed is not found to any extent outside of that state. It is an expensively constructed house and is almost always located on a sidehill or knoll in order that advantage may be taken of a ground level entrance. Few, if any, of these storage houses have both front and rear end driveway entrances on the same ground level, but practically all of them have a rear ground level basement driveway and a front ground level entrance to the wooden superstructure. When the rear entrance is located in the end the basement is usually divided into a number of bins on either side of the driveway. The floor may or may not be of cement. Usually those storage houses that have a cement floor as well as those which do not are provided with false wooden floors to permit ventilation under the piles of tubers.

Basement Storage.

The basements of the Maine type of storage houses are usually from eight to twelve feet in depth, and most of them have a capacity of several thou-



Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Give Better Results on Full Feed Than When Rations Are Scanty.

As the molting period approaches some poultrymen reduce sharply the feed allowance, which practice is intended to hasten molting and to cause the hens to lay earlier than usual in the fall, says the Iowa Home-stead. Then when molting is finished they feed liberally again to stimulate egg production. That such a practice shortens the time when hens look shabby and bare may be determined by observation, but it has not been shown that egg production is thereby increased.

To furnish reliable information on this point the Pennsylvania experiment station selected two pens of White Leghorns containing eighteen hens each and fed one pen liberally and the other scantily during the last half of August when molting was in progress. After that time both pens received full feed.

Records of egg production were accurately kept during September, October and November, and the figures show that the eighteen hens scantily fed during the last part of August produced 130 eggs in September, 126 in October and thirty-nine in November as compared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months, but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion

plied to the car by means of stoves, and they often require more attention between stopping points than it is possible to give them, with the result that the car gets overheated or too cold, either of which conditions is undesirable for seed potatoes. If, on the other hand, the southern grower had suitable storage facilities he could purchase his supply of seed in the fall and have it delivered before cold



Potato storage house in Maine, showing a central driveway entrance into the lower or basement portion. The end entrance is more commonly used, especially in larger structures, than is the side entrance.

IMPORTANCE OF QUEEN BEE

Her Duty Is Simply to Lay Eggs to Keep Up Supply of Honey Gatherers in Colony.

The queen is the only perfect female in the hive and usually there is only one to a colony. Her duty is simply to lay eggs to keep up the supply of bees in the hive. It is possible for a queen to lay several thousand eggs in a day, depositing them singly in the bottom of brood cells. If these eggs



weather sets in. It would then be placed

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In further support of this conclusion it has been observed that careful, regular feeding in late summer and early fall encourages laying, because the hens are kept up to normal weight during the molting period and do not have to recover any lost flesh before com-



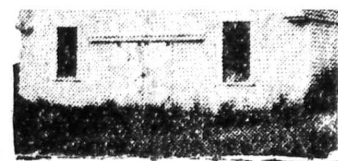
An insulated frame potato storage house used for storing second crop of potatoes at Morrill, Tex.

sand barrels. As a rule, the only provision for the ventilation of the basement is by means of trapdoors in the floor above, through which the filling of the bins is completed. Occasionally a ventilator is found in the roof. In storing the potato crop in the basement the bins are filled from one-half to two-thirds full from the basement floor, and, as already stated, the remainder of the bin is filled from the upper floor through a trapdoor over each bin. In addition to serving a useful purpose in filling the bins and protecting the potatoes from inclement weather, the wooden superstructure of these storage houses may be used for the housing of hay or grain or for barrels, sacks, farm implements and wagons. The house shown in Fig. 17 of the bulletin is representative and gives a fairly accurate conception of the style of construction of its exterior. That such houses have proved satisfactory to the potato grower in Maine is evident from the fact that practically no other style of potato storage house is in use in that state. It is not conceivable, however, that they will ever supersede the dugout pit or storage cellar now so extensively used in the middle and far western states, and it is not at all probable that the latter will ever supersede the Aroostook type in Maine. Both have distinctive features which peculiarly adapt them to their own environment, but do not necessarily preclude their use in other localities.

The Artificially Refrigerated Storage House.

The artificially refrigerated potato storage house is as yet hardly in existence. The present use of this type of storage house is confined practically to the holding of northern grown seed potatoes in cold storage for second crop planting in the south.

There is probably little demand for an artificially refrigerated potato storage house in the northern potato growing sections of the United States, but it is a debatable point whether community cold storage plants could not be profitably employed by the southern truck growers. At the present time practically all of the northern grown seed used by the southern grower is shipped to the south during the months of November, December and January, depending upon the locality to which it is consigned. As a rule, the seed stock is in transit from the north during dangerously cold weather, and it must be accompanied by a person charged with the responsibility of keeping it from freezing. Artificial heat is sup-



Potato storage house in Maine, showing a central driveway entrance into the lower or basement portion. The end entrance is more commonly used, especially in larger structures, than is the side entrance.

weather sets in. It could then be placed in cold storage or in a well constructed house of the cellar pit style with a water tight roof provided with numerous ventilators for the free admission of air when the outside temperature permits. This practice would remove very materially the present objection of the truckers to purchasing their seed supply, subject to fall delivery, because under good storage conditions the seed could be easily kept dormant until required for planting. Such a change would also enable the grower to buy his seed for less money than for midwinter delivery.

Temperature of Storage Rooms.

The temperature at which the storage rooms in which seed potatoes are usually held is maintained at from 32 degrees to 34 degrees F. It is believed, however, that 34 degrees to 38 degrees F. would be a more satisfactory temperature.

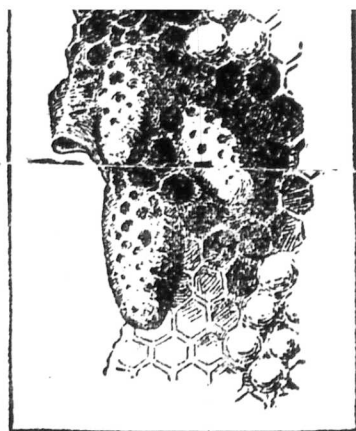
For the last three seasons the gravity brine system of refrigeration has been used in the potato storage room of the department of agriculture. With this system, in which ice and salt are used as a substitute for ammonia or carbon dioxide in cooling the brine, the maintenance of a constant temperature is entirely dependent upon the thoroughness with which the surrounding walls, ceiling and floor have been insulated and the attention given to recirculating the coil tank and to observing that the brine in the circulating coils is actually circulating. The temperature can be raised or lowered by simply varying the proportions of ice and salt used in the tank. Temperature records covering a week's time have frequently been secured in which there was practically no variation during the whole period. With this system it has been possible to keep seed potatoes perfectly dormant until wanted for planting.

Cheap Living.

Mrs. Clara P. Lugsdin, of Toronto, a lady interested in social welfare work, and who has been residing in Vancouver since March 15 last, declares that it is possible to live in the coast city on 27 cents a day. In fact, she avows she has made a practical demonstration in that respect and has gained weight in the process. Possibly she is right, for it is undoubtedly true that a person can eke out an existence on very little in case of necessity. Just the same, even the most provident person cannot revel in food luxury on 27 cents a day, even in a period of depression and consequent low prices.

Fears No Danger.

Lighting regulations which have been enforced as a war measure in Newfoundland for several months have been abrogated. The authorities believe that the near approach of winter, with its frequent storms along the coast of the colony makes improbable any visit from enemy war vessels for the next six months. Under the recent regulations light-house service has been suspended at various points and shipping has been excluded from certain harbors between dark and daylight.



Queen Cells and Work Cells.

are not fertilized they develop into drones; when fertilized they develop into worker bees or queens according to the treatment they receive. Nearly all of the fertilized eggs are left in the ordinary-sized cells known as worker cells and produce worker bees. For a few of these larger cells, as shown in the illustration, are built a series of protecting walls. Together with this, a special food is given to the larva when it hatches, and in the course of 21 days a queen bee comes forth.

PROFIT FROM SOME FEATURE

Money Can Be Made in Various Side Lines, Such as Bush Fruits or Special Garden Crop.

It is not a bad plan to consider very seriously whether it is not possible to add some feature as a small side line to the farm activities for increased profit. It may be small bush fruits or a special garden crop, some class of live stock or field crop. The returns might be small, but being clear may mean enough to purchase that new convenience you have been wanting. A small side line with the boys' help may even be enough to educate the children.

SAVING SEED FROM GARDENS

Cut Slice From Tomato Blossom and Save Seeds From Each Section—Vegetables Deceiving.

Tomato seed should be saved from the largest and smoothest. Cut a slice from the blossom end and save the seeds from each section. Pumpkins and squash should be selected from the ones containing the fewest seed. These will be found plumper and larger than those containing a greater amount of seed. As these vegetables are deceiving in appearance it is best to wait until after cooking before saving their seeds.

Grow Pure Bred Poultry.

With the work and publicity that have been going on in favor of pure bred poultry, we are sure to find a larger per cent of the annual poultry converts taking up a good quality of stock to start with than was the case ten or even five years ago. This means a new and greater demand upon the pure bred poultrymen for breeding and laying stock next fall.



Leghorns produce eggs cheaper than hens of the general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact was one of the results obtained in a rather extensive feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. The birds shown are White Leghorns.

pending to lay again. Limited feeding huts off the egg yield at this time of year as well as any other. The best practice consists in keeping the hens laying as late as they will in the summer. Late molting progresses rapidly when once it starts and laying follows without delay.

To those who want a well appearing cock, the suggestion may be given that feeds high in oil and protein, such, for instance, as sunflower seed, if furnished at molting time, give a glossy luster and attractiveness to the new feathers. Such feeds also keep the birds thrifty.

The exact time of molting varies considerably with different hens, but usually it is just before cool weather begins. Those that molt earlier, in July or early August, are not the best layers, as a rule. In fact, some poultrymen kill such individuals from the flock. Late molting allows egg production until cool weather, occurs more rapidly and leaves the hen in good condition for fall and early winter laying. It is most common in high producing strains and where careful summer feeding occurs.

SHILOH
Sickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals
throat and lungs. 25 cents.

Shiloh 25¢
The family remedy for Coughs and Cold
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 187

THE DAIRYMAN.

True worth in a bull is vindicated by the performance of his daughters at the pail and the showing of his sons on the block.

The brains of the breeder build up the herd.

Economy in feeding is efficiency in production.

Kindness is a cheap supplement to the ration and produces big gains in milk flow.

Keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails.

The cow giving the richest milk does not necessarily bring the biggest cream check. It is the total amount of fat produced that counts.

RAISING DRAFT HORSES.

Sound, High Grade Mare of Good Conformation Most Profitable.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The uniformity in the mares kept on a particular farm generally is not given much consideration. There is satisfaction and convenience in having mares similar enough in type and action so that one can readily fill the place of another at any kind of farm work. Such mares are especially desirable when it is necessary to work three or four abreast. In case four are needed to a wagon it is a good advertisement to the owner's judgment and ability as a horseman to have them all uniform, in good condition and hooked up to a nicety. If the mares resemble each other and are bred to the same stallion it will often be possible to sell the young horses as pairs, which form they nearly always sell at a premium. The market for horses bred in this manner will not be over-bowed very soon, as readily will be tested by any one who has been confronted with the difficult task of purchasing from farmers mated pairs of a certain type.

Breed characteristics in pure bred or grade mares signify impressive ancestry and prepotency. Femininity of expression and conformation is an indication of good breeding qualities.



The near mare in this team, besides doing more than enough work to pay for her feed, has produced eleven live foals. Her offspring have sold for good prices.

Style, good disposition, quality, clean, flat bone, concave, open feet, strong constitution, good proportions, deep, roomy barrel; width across the hips, denoting a large pelvic arch, and well developed vulva and teats are qualities especially desired in breeding mares. An inspection of the colts the mare produces is the best evidence of her worth as a brood mare. The length of usefulness as producers varies greatly with different mares. Some will produce excellent colts when twenty-five years of age, but if they produce until they are fifteen years old they do very well. Much depends on the individuals and the way they are handled. Shy breeding mares are generally unprofitable producers.

Unsound horses lose breeders much money, consequently it is of great importance that all horses reared should be as sound as possible. Horses become unsound because the tissue or the structure, or both, at a particular point is weak, or else the strain exerted on the part is greater than the best tissue and the best conformation could stand. Of course if bad conformation exists it is agreed that animals thus built should not be used for breeding purposes whether they are sound or not.

SPRAY THE CATTLE.

Cows Must Be Protected From Flies to Keep Up Milk Production.

The season of the fly pests which make life miserable for stock during the summer is on. Horse flies, deer

flies, bot flies, horn flies, stable flies and many others unite to cause a large part of the annual decrease in the milk flow during the hot season.

The sustained production of milk is well known to depend largely on the comfort and contentment of the dairy cow. Flies not only cause direct loss of blood and poisoning from their bites, but also keep stock from feeding properly. The loss of milk from this cause is one of the serious problems that face the dairy farmer.

Protect the milking stock, at least, by spraying with one of the prepared sprays on the market or write to the state agricultural department for information on homemade fly repellents. The prevailing cost of feeds warrants special efforts to keep up the milk flow while cows are on pasture.

Milk Easily Tainted.

Milk has many sources for contamination on its circuit from the cow to consumer, any one of which may undo the care exercised in regard to the others.

Don't Crowd Poultry.

Many fine chicks are materially injured by crowding. They are growing rapidly and are greedy, caring more to get all they can, regardless of the wants of the others. They crowd and tread on and pick each other until we find our once promising flock looking decidedly ragged. Separate them according to size and give the weaker ones a chance. We may find our best fowls among them. The coops should be enlarged as they grow older. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets when they are three months old. But if you don't wish to keep them for breeders it would be better to sell them.

Save Poultry Droppings.

Chicken manure is the richest of all farm manures in fertilizing elements, and it should be so cared for that none of its excellent elements be wasted or leached away. It should be preserved under shelter and have mixed with it such material as kailit or dry earth or acid phosphate or land plaster or manure. Do not lime it or add lime to it since it would drive off the nitrogen. If should not be mixed with sawdust or sand, as they are without value. To compost with loam or leaf would be all right.

A Fight for Life

It has been fight or die for many of in the past and the lucky people those who have suffered, but who now well because they heeded warning signal in time to correct the trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's, called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatic or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease such as diabetes or stone in bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Anuric (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsees of Anuric.

Hamilton, Ont.—"For kidney ailments I have never known any medicine to equal Anuric. When I started to take it was very miserable with lame back pains in the corner of my neck and shoulders and over my body. The water was high colored and off sive. All of the conditions left



after one week's use of Anuric and consider it to be the greatest of all kidney medicines."—MRS. JENNIE CLAY, 79 Queen St. So.

Toronto, Ont.—"My husband suffered severely with pains in his back for three or four weeks. He commenced to take Anuric and in three or four days he only looked better, but remarked that his back felt much better, and now he says that his pain has all gone. It is a pleasure that we recommend Anuric."—MRS. MARY RYAN, 54 Seaton St.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF WATER

One of Most Important Problems That Confronts Up-to-Date Farmer—Factor for Health.

The plentiful supply of good, wholesome fresh water in the home, stable and the feed lot is one of the most important problems that confront the up-to-date farmer. Its successful solution will be a factor in keeping him and his family in good health and "home" on the farm.

The Napanee Express

The newspaper you can

see put in the hands

The Napanee Express

**The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands
of your family.**

**Good clean news is fea-
tured in our columns.**

**Eight pages of good live
reading matter each
week.**

**FOR
\$1.00 PER YEAR**

**Balance of this year
FREE**

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

**Turn out the BEST CLASS of Job Work
promptly.**

Try us for your NEXT ORDER.

The Napanee Express

A Fight for Life

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded the warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's, called "An-uric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, headache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Anuric (double strength). You will, in short time, find that you are one of the many sufferers of Anuric.

Hamilton, Ont.—"For kidney ailments



I have never known any medicine to equal Anuric. When I started to take it I was very miserable with lame back, pains in the cords of my neck and shoulders and all over my body. The water was high colored and offensive. All of these conditions left me

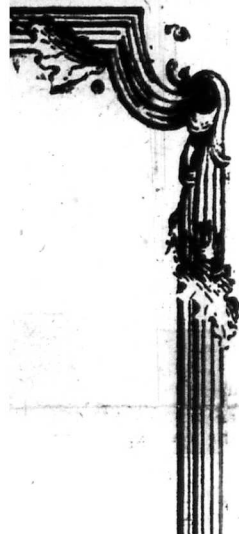
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The plentiful supply of good, wholesome fresh water in the home, the table and the feed lot is one of the most important problems that confront the up-to-date farmer. Its successful solution will be a factor in keeping him and his family in good health and "at home" on the farm.



CLOTHES OF MANY COLORS OFFERED

Average Woman Confused by Kaleidoscope Run Before Her Eyes.

MIDNIGHT BLUE HOLDS OWN

Dark Green Is Popular but Is Shaded Women Must Use With Care—Burgundy Red and Artillery Gray Prominent.

New York.—These are stirring times in clothes. The manufacturers and shops have prepared for a rush season. It is their own expression that they are actually scrambling for a supply to meet the demand.

The French gowns are here. New American gowns are not only exploited, but tremendously admired and approved. The effects of those who have taken the French silhouette and built gowns in their own workrooms, made of American materials, should be commended in an entire chapter.

Some of the best houses in this country have tried out experienced designers and colorists in producing several hundred gowns that are first cousins to the French in that they express the adopted Paris lines. Each of the designers gives full tribute to the fact that Paris has laid down the laws for the season; but every designer boasts with honest pride that the clothes are the product of American study and workmanship.

In every case, the houses that showed these American gowns called upon their experienced French workers to produce them, and the only ones that were successful were the gowns that had been given into the hands of those who had studied the Paris methods with reverence and earnestness. The result was that the clientele of these houses saw extraordinarily good drapery, the combination of alluring colors and an excellence in tailored suits that we are led to believe is purely American.

The Colors That Prevail.

The silhouette has been established. Every woman now knows that her



IF IT'S AN

"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1 \$60.00 Terms if you wish No. 2 \$80.00

Toronto Office: 18 Adelaide St., West

Recommended.

We know an insurance agent who always has a good list of prospects. When he closes one contract, he asks the insurer about any friends that might be interested, and often gets a note or a verbal message of recommendation to some of those friends.

Merchants could use similar methods to advantage, modified to suit their business. First give your customers perfect satisfaction; then get them to recommend you to their friends. If you sell a washer, wringer, stove, piano, a brand of paint, or baking powder, get your customer to write his experience and publish it in your advertisement.

COPYRIGHTED 1914

Dark Green Rivals Blue. Dark green is a serious rival to dark blue, and the French dressmakers

rich wine surface that is what is best in a woman's complexion. These well-known burgundy shades are offered. They come in duvetya, serge, satin, velvet and



The material in this evening gown is heavy brocaded satin, the odd bodice in dark blue with a girdle of pale gold dotted with jet beads. Skirt of pale gold with flowers in blue, gold and black.

skirt is to be narrow and her coat long or short, provided it clings to the figure. She knows that top coats are as important as frocks and that some of the best tailors offer only sport suits and top coats to wear over thin one-piece gowns.

She also knows that soft materials take precedence over stiff ones; but she has not exactly classified the various colors, fabrics and accessories that she must accept or avoid.

These are vastly important matters to the average shopper. True, there is a class of women who go to expensive houses that handle only a few of the most fashionable pieces of apparel and offer nothing that can lead one into the wrong path; but this class remains an exclusive one, and what they do or do not do is not always a guide to the mass of women who must fight out the battle of clothes in their own way and to whom victory is vital.

Take colors. Who does not feel perplexed and confused on entering a shop where hundreds of colors are dashed upon the vision and offered as the latest thing? One feels that a gigantic kaleidoscope has been run before the eyes. The brain refuses to work. The judgment is suspended. One goes out of the shop with a feeling that it is futile to try to buy clothes and with a desire to let the season slide.

It is this discouragement that assails three-quarters of the women who go out to get their new apparel, so let them be guided by the fact that not many colors are really in fashion, and not many are available for the woman who has not many social opportunities to display a variety of clothes.

To begin at the beginning of the color scheme: Midnight blue holds its own.

Black is in demand by those who want to dress well in the afternoon and evening, but it does not hold a high place for street suits or frocks.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

paint, or baking powder, get your customer to write his experience and publish it in your advertisement.

COPYRIGHTED 1914

Dark Green Rivals Blue.
Dark green is a serious rival to dark blue, and the French dressmakers



This Helmet of Navarre is made of tete de negre velvet, with visor faced with white satin. It is trimmed with two large silver buckles.

who exploited it last year are now reaping a reward because the public is accepting it. Know yourself well, however, before touching any tone of green. If you're picturesque, you can wear it in any one of the shades that are variously known as jade, Egyptian and lettuce.

The woman who can wear jade clothes and jewelry has a successful season before her, for many of the best materials are woven in this alluring but difficult tone, and the Oriental shops are filled with bits of fine jade made into earrings, hair combs and necklaces. There are fans of peacock feathers with jade sticks and also buckles of the Chinese quartz for slippers. Soft gold-tissue gowns are embroidered with jade beads, in the Byzantine fashion.

Red flickers through the color scheme or bursts upon the vision like the flame from the artillery at the front. It is against the accepted psychology that the colors of war should be exploited while war is on.

It is better to be sane than foolish when one approaches the subject of red in clothes. The scarlet danger sign should be put over all the counters where red fabrics are placed, and it should be worn by the mannequin who parades in a red gown. It is the color of conflict; it is not the color of peace. The woman who can wear it well is thrice blessed, sartorially speaking, and she is apart from her neighbors, because she is a rare type.

None of this applies to dark red. No danger sign is needed against the

rich wine surface that is what is best in a woman's complexion and eyes. These well-known burgundy shades are offered. They come in duvetyne, serge, satin, velvet and and Rodier's weave of the so-called Bolivia cloth, which the American weavers are imitating in a successful way.

An Epidemic of Gray.

The world has gone on for a century or two feeling that gray is the tone of sadness and that its Quakerish ugliness must be avoided. It has been a difficult color for decades. Women have adopted it only when the silver sheen on its surface made it possible.

This season, however, all doubts are dispersed by the superior tones which the dyers have imparted to the various fabrics grouped under the elastic name of gray.

There is moonlight gray, which may spell peace, but it is in close proximity to artillery gray, which stands for death. There is the gray of granite and the gray of London smoke. There is the gray of a New England sea mist, and there is the tone that one gets from the glitter of cut steel.

These grays are not used alone this season. They are combined with horizon and Chinese blue, with jade and Egyptian green, with incense red, Mandarin yellow and amethyst purple.

The silver gray tissues are loaded with rhinestone, jet, cut steel and periwinkle blue beads. An artistic dressmaker can do anything she pleases with gray today. She regards it as a neutral foundation for whatever color scheme, Florentine or Futuristic, that she cares to work out on its surface.

Serge is good, if it is soft; otherwise, it should be barred. The fundamental thing is to get the fabric that clings to the figure. All others must be put on the opposite side of the scale. Nothing must have any chance to flare. Even though the bustle is an accepted fashion—and by the way, it is an American production that has met with an unusual success—it must be arranged in a soft fabric that merely drapes itself over the end of the spine and does not show any ambition to project itself into space.

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TERM "COLIC" IS VAGUE ONE

Impossible to Give One Remedy to Apply to All Affections Commonly Termed "Colic."

The term "colic" is a vague one and is generally meaningless. In the horse there are ten common affections of the intestines, four of the stomach, three of the generative system, four of the urinary organs, three of the rectum and seven miscellaneous conditions making a total of 31 common conditions known as colic. There are also a number of conditions not frequently met which are also known as colic. It is therefore out of the question to suggest a remedy to cover all of these conditions, but each case should be studied, and after a correct diagnosis the proper steps in treatment may be taken.

THE MARKET MEAT SHOP

Fresh Halibut and Salmon

This week.

All Kinds of Fresh Meats

POULTRY.

Cured Meats, Cooked Meats.

Easifirst Shortening.

E. R. TODD, Proprietor

'Phone 121.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208

The Candy Store.

After Purchasing Your VICTORY BONDS

You may wish to make some selections in Dainty and Inexpensive

GIFTS

We have the largest assortment of

Pendants, Pins, Rings, Necklaces, and all kinds of

- - FRESH - -

PORK SAUSAGE

Every Day at

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

Storage Batteries.

We have installed an up-to-date battery charger and are prepared to take care of any make of storage battery for the winter. We also take care of repair work and can furnish new batteries when required. Charges reasonable.

53-c

C. A. WISEMAN.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine or Sewing Machine see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Two used cars for sale, one Regal, one Chevrolet. We decided to not ship a car of horses so have some for sale.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

P.S.—Come in for your Talking Machine (Victor or Edison) NOW before the Christmas rush.

50t-1

Your dentist will tell you that there is nothing better to clean and preserve the teeth than Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste—for sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in installing

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.

10.30—New Year's Service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00—New Year's Service.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer meeting.

Thursday, 3.00—W. M. S. meeting.

Red Cross "At Home"

If you want something in Stationery a little out of the ordinary you'll get it at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Kingston, who always delights the people of Napanee will preach at both services in St. Andrew's Church next Sunday. Hear this eloquent preacher.

Pastry Flour, Graham Flour, Whole Wheat Flour, Cracked Wheat, and Wheat Gem, finest Patent Western Flour, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat. All fresh and prices reasonable. THE BEVERLEY-McDONALD CO.

The annual S. S. Entertainment in the Methodist church, Selby, on New Years night promises to be a real treat for both old and young. The Committee have secured Mrs. Rev. Cruthers, of Morven, to assist in the programme. Remember the date the first evening of the New Year. The same old price, Adults 25c. Children under 12 years free. 3-b

CATTLE FOR SALE—17 Grade Holstein Cows, and two Grade Holstein Calves. Terms:—3 per cent. off for cash, or six months credit by giving good endorsed Notes with interest at 6 per cent. These cattle will be sold on January 3rd, 1918, at 2 o'clock, a.m., on lot 4, 3rd concession of Ernestown, one mile south of White Church, Morven. 3-o

SID CLARK, W. F. UNGER,
Auctioneer. Owner.

New Year's Day

The Christmas services at St. Mary Magdalene's Church were well attended, and in keeping with the character of the day. The church was tastefully decorated. The choir was in splendid form and the music of a high order, the beautiful anthem, "Hear, O Heavens," being particularly well rendered. On Sunday evening, Mrs. Powell sang, "A Dream of Paradise," a fitting conclusion to the Vicar's series of lectures on the Intermediate State.

Arthur Plumley, a well-known and life-long resident of Napanee, passed away on Monday after an illness of over a year from tuberculosis. He was taken ill while working at the Iron Works and went to Weston for treatment, but returned home no better, and continued to gradually sink until the end came. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon from his late residence. The members of the Forrester and Orange Orders, and the Fire Brigade attended the funeral in a body. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his early demise.

Afternoon and Evening

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE.

Re-opened for Christmas trade.

Special bargains until balance of stock is sold.

OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL.

WANTED

Hogs and Cattle. Will pay the Highest Market Price.

FRED WILSON.

THE STORE FOR

Fashionable Made Clothes

—for—

Men and Ladies.

In addition to our Men's Tailoring Department we have opened a New Department for the making of

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS.

Bring your own goods and have your Garments strictly "Tailored."

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D. pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Kingston, will preach at both services.

The choir will render special music. Miss M. McConachie will sing at the morning service and Miss Hazel Rolin will sing at the evening service.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar

Services at St. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.

10.30—Morning Prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

4.00—Confirmation Class.

7.00—Evensong.

New Year's Day—Holy Communion at 10.30.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Arthur Plumley and family wish to thank their many friends for the kindness and sympathy shown to them in their recent sad bereavement.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship on Saturday, December 29th, and will pay \$18.50 for select hogs, 150 lbs. and over, and \$15.50 for good fat sows. All hogs must be delivered by one o'clock.

J. W. HAMBLY
G. H. WILLIAMS

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him.

52-tf

SKATING RINK OPENS.

The skating rink is now in excellent shape with a good sheet of ice, and will be open to the public this Friday evening for the first. The rink will be

selections in Dainty and Inexpensive

GIANTS

We have the largest assortment of

Pendants, Pins, Rings, Necklaces, and all Kinds of Up-to-date Jewelry

just right for a gift. You can always depend on the quality if purchased from

Smith's Jewelry Store
Established 1868.

Ford Prices raise to-day (October 11th). Coupeltes have raised \$70.00, and Sedans \$80.00. Order your Touring Car at once before they raise and save money. VANLUVEN BROS., dealers Kingston and Moscow, W. J. NORMILE, dealer Napanee.

Special sale of unclaimed pictures at PAUL'S.

P.S.—Come in for your Talking Machine (Victor or Edison) NOW before the Christmas rush.
50t-f

Your dentist will tell you that there is nothing better to clean and preserve the teeth than Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste—for sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in installing a Milking Machine this winter to help you in the spring and summer of 1918. We handle the Empire Mechanical Milker which has proven to take first place at the Experimental Farms. We are also agents for all kinds of Farm Machinery, Loudon Barn Equipments, Gasoline Engines, Hay Presses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters, Pianos; and have purchased the carriage factory of Mr. C. A. Graham, foot of John street. We are opening it into a garage and will be pleased to show and demonstrate the Gray Dort car. Also have second hand cars, and some good horses and colts for sale. Business carried on in the same old stand on John Street, and at the garage.

HARTMAN & CARD.

51-2-m-p

Reliable Stock Foods, all makes, such as Royal Purple, Hess & Clark's, Pratts, and International, etc., for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Also agents for Dr. Bell's Veterinary Remedies.

son to, mourn his early demise.

Afternoon and Evening

PAUL'S BOOKSTORE.

Re-opened for Christmas trade. Special bargains until balance of stock is sold.

OPPOSITE ROYAL HOTEL.

WANTED

Hogs and Cattle. Will pay the Highest Market Price.

FRED WILSON.

Telephone 226.

APPEAL TRIBUNALS.

Tribunals were held last week before His Honor Judge Madden. All the appeals were dealt with and final decisions will be given on Saturday.

NOTICE.

For first-class Watch Repairing, at reasonable prices, go to MEL. TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store. 30 years' experience repairing watches in Napanee, formerly of Smith Bros. Also a stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Cut Glass always on hand. Next door to Henry's Bookstore.

No trouble with rats and mice if you use McCay's Rat Paste. WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society has another treat in store for its members and patrons. The lecturer will be Prof. A. L. Clark, of Queen's University; the subject "Holland during War time"; the date, Friday evening, January 4th, the place, Historical Hall over the Public Library. A talk upon Holland would be interesting at any time but at this period in the history of the little kingdom it cannot fail to be doubly so especially when we consider that the lecturer spent several years there in original research both before and during the war and had exceptional opportunities for gathering material for an address. To render the lecture more attractive still the professor has secured a number of appropriate lantern slides which he will throw upon the screen. Don't forget the date, Friday evening, January 4th.

Napanee Curling Rink.

Killed on the Crossing.

A sad and fatal accident took place on the Selby road crossing of the C.N. Ry. at Napanee on Monday morning, when Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Amos Hughes, Sharp's Corners, met death in a terrible manner. Mrs. Hughes with her son, Bert, a lad thirteen years old, was coming to town in an open cutter, and apparently neither one of them either saw or heard the approaching train and the horse started to run away and ran in front of the train. They were struck and carried by the engine a distance of about 130 feet. The cutter was wrecked but the horse escaped by breaking away from the cutter. Mrs. Hughes was badly mangled, one limb being torn completely off. She was taken to Mayor Denison's house where she expired a couple of hours afterwards. Her son escaped with a few bruises. Coroner Dr. Cowan was notified and a Jury was impanelled. The Juryman reviewed the remains and the inquest was adjourned until Monday evening. The remains were then prepared for burial and taken to her grief stricken home. Besides her husband and aged mother deceased leaves a young family.

If you want the best grade of Hydrogen Peroxide ask for Rexall—proven by government test one of the best on the market. For sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

J. W. HAMBLEY
G. H. WILLIAMS

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Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him.
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SKATING RINK OPENS.

The skating rink is now in excellent shape with a good sheet of ice, and will be open to the public this Friday evening for the first. The rink will be under the management of the Pybu Bros., and the patrons are assured of courteous treatment and all the comforts which can be possibly given a first-class skating rink.

Religious Services.

Three days meeting in Forester Hall, Rennie Block, commencing (D.V.) Sunday, Dec. 30th, and continuing until Tuesday, Jan. 3rd, 1918.
Sunday, 3:00 p.m.—Gospel.
Sunday, 7:00 p.m.—Gospel.
Monday, 10 a.m.—Bible Reading.
Monday, 3:00 p.m.—Open Meeting.
Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.—Gospel.
Everyone welcome. The prayers of all the Lord's people are requested for these meetings.
3-b

OUR MAYOR FOR 1918.

Quite a number of citizens have offered the suggestion that Mayor S. C. Denison should be given the office for the year 1918 by acclamation. Several reasons have been advanced for this idea, one of the principal ones being the fact that owing to serious illness during the past year Mr. Denison has been unable to do complete justice to this important position. Then again it is customary when a suitable man (and S. C. Denison fills the bill in every respect) obtained, he is generally given second term.

LECTURE IN TOWN HALL.

Rev. J. H. Dyke, the Field Secretary of the National Sanitarium Association, will give a lecture in the Town Hall, on Sunday evening, January 6th on the subject of tuberculosis, its nature, treatment and prevention, illustrated with instructive lantern views. You will find the lecture both interesting and instructive. Not only those afflicted with this dread disease will learn how to help themselves, but the information gained may be of means of preventing you yourself from contracting the disease. Only a collection taken for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

AMENDED MEDICAL FEES.

After Jan. 1st, 1918, an amended tariff will be adopted by the medical practitioners of this district. The chief points of difference are indicated below:
Medical advice in office, \$1.00 to \$5.00
Physical examination at office \$2.00 to \$5.00.
Day visit, \$2.00.
Night visit, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
Day visit, county, 1st mile \$2.00, each subsequent mile or part, 75c.
Night visit, county, 1st mile \$3.00, each subsequent mile or part, \$1.00
Consultation on medical cases, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
Consultation on genealogical cases \$5.00 to \$10.00.
Mileage extra per mile, \$1.00.
Consultation or advice by letter, \$2.00 to \$5.00.
Detention per hour after 1st hour \$2.00.
Certificate of lunacy, \$5.00.
Certificate of death (insurance) \$3.00
Certificate of health or sickness, \$1.00 to \$5.00.
Anaesthetic, \$5.00 to \$10.00.
Urinalysis, \$2.00 to \$5.00.
Opinion involving legal cases, \$10.00 to \$50.00.

POST CARD PHOTOS !!

We make a specialty of this work. We use none but the best materials and guarantee satisfaction.

THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY CONDITIONS ARE CHANGING.

It is no longer sufficient to follow a make-shift policy. The modern farmer needs the best. A smart new car and garage, do not look well beside dilapidated buildings, and it will pay to fix up your house and buildings, as well as to put fertilizer on your land.

You are up against a large and continuous demand for all you can produce within the next five years, and need the best accommodation your buildings can be made to furnish.

Prices of Lumber and Building Supplies are likely to advance, owing to a number of different causes, and as I have purchased heavily, it will pay you to buy NOW.

My present stocks are very good, and I do not expect to be able to re-place at present prices.

Why not come in and talk over what you want to do, take a look at some of the most approved plans of Farm Buildings, and get an inclusive price on the Lumber and Supplies you want?

W. D. MIDMER,

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafoe & Waller.

45tf

THE STORE FOR Fashionable Made Clothes —for— Men and Ladies.

In addition to our Men's Tailoring Department we have opened a New Department for the making of

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS.

Bring your own goods and have your Garments strictly "Tailored."

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Morning Class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

TO-NIGHT, DECEMBER 28th

Friday, 8.00—Mission Circle in the School Room. Miss Sakaniota, of Japan, and Miss Ding, of China, and Miss Collins, of Toronto, will give an interesting programme.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cline, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ming for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, Grimby, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Kimmerly.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Coates, New Durham, N. J., are spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. John Coates.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor and family spent Christmas in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gordon and family spent Christmas with her parents in Picton.

Mr. Fenwick, Solmes was home from Toronto for Christmas.

Mr. Leonard Wartman was home from Peterborough for the holidays.

Miss Fraser and Miss Tillie Waller are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Westmount, Montreal.

Mr. Morris Madden, Winnipeg, Man., is visiting his parents, Judge and Mrs. J. H. Madden.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Coates and family spent Christmas with relatives in Kingston.

Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson are here from Toronto.

Mr. Ray Gleeson, Toronto, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Messrs. Henry, Dick and Will Savage were in town attending the funeral of the late, Mrs. Savage, Piety Hill.

Miss Mary Oldfin, Kingston, spent Christmas with her Uncle, Rev. Father O'Connor.

Messrs. Pat Nolan and Mr. Armstrong, Pointe Anne, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan.

Miss Francis Dwyer spent Christmas at her home in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Gleeson and Miss Evelyn Gleeson, Toronto, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barrett and son spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Jackson, Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dunlop, Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scott.

Mr. F. W. Barrett took a ward of the Children's Aid Society to Toronto on Thursday and brought back a child from the Orthopedic Hospital.

Miss Hazel Gordon was home from Toronto for the holidays.

Miss Annie Quinn, Toronto, spent Christmas with her parents, at Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Abell, Toronto, are guests of her mother, Mrs. John Coates, for the holidays.

Messrs. Miles Plumley, St. Catharines, and Isaac Plumley, Niagara Falls, were in Napanee this week attending the funeral of their brother.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul and Mrs. Williams, Camden East, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Kingston.

Miss Frances Dwyre attended the sitting of the Military appeal court at Tamworth on Thursday, acting as official stenographer.

Mr. W. J. Jewell was home from Tweed for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Caton spent Christmas with his mother and sisters in Toronto.

Miss Hypatia Fox, Midland, and Miss Rolla Fox, Toronto, are home for the holidays.

Wedding invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Margaret Campbell, Marysville, to Rev. E. Osborne-Walker, Tyendinaga.

Gunner E. Bradley Acton, Halifax, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

In sad but loving memory of William Reginald Lasher, who departed this life, Dec. 23rd, 1915. Gone but not forgotten.

A Cable was received Christmas Day from Grant L. Paul, of Whitley Camp, England, containing Christmas Greetings.

Miss Anna Woodcock was home from Toronto for the holidays.

Miss Eleanor and Mr. Gordon Davis are spending the holidays in Toronto.

Dr. Fisher was here for Christmas on his way to New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Daly were down from Toronto to spend Xmas with his mother, Mrs. Dennis Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wilson, Toronto, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Wilson.

Mr. Herbert Wilson was home from Trenton for Christmas.

Mr. Frank Wilson, Toronto, is visiting his father, Mr. Sam Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Clark, Oshawa, were visiting friends in Napanee this week.

Miss Collins, Toronto, and Miss Sakamoto and Miss Ding, Victoria University, Toronto, are guests of Miss Lorenia Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Masters, Toronto, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Masters.

Messrs. Allan Gausden and Ray Huffman spent Christmas in Belleville.

Mrs. Aleta Asselstine spent a few days this week in Kingston.

Mr. Roy Russell, Toronto, spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Gertie Sills.

Miss Neta Dinner spent Christmas in Toronto.

Miss Ethel Cameron and Mr. Jack Cameron, Toronto, are spending the week at their home here.

Mr. Roy King, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. Orta Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gowan and Mr. and Mrs. Alf Swales, Kingston, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Oliver.

Miss Millie Young is spending the holidays at Marlbank.

Miss Hattie Herrington is home from Toronto for Xmas.

Miss Laura Vine is home from Toronto for the holidays.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, Toronto, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Foster.

Mrs. Orval Ward has arrived from Picton to spend the winter with her husband here.

Miss Hazel Parks is home from Kingston for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Judson and family spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. Nash, Kingston.

Mrs. Stella Storms, Yarker, spent Wednesday in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Kingston, and Miss Mamie Blute, Toronto, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Blute.

Mr. Chas. Vernalstine was called to Brockville on Thursday to attend the

STORY

A farmer having beans to thresh, hired a gentleman of the road to thresh them, and after waiting a reasonable time, not hearing anything from the barn, went over to it and found the gentleman sitting on the breast beam, smoking a cigar, when the following dialogue took place:

Ques.—What did I hire you for?

Ans.—To thresh beans, Sir.

Ques.—Then why aren't you doing it.

Ans.—Well, you see boss, I had to get the hang of the barn first, hadn't I.

Ans.—Well, if that is so, you can hang in someone else's barn. You are of no use to me.

The same with a political setting.

We have had a gentleman in Ottawa for the last six years for the purpose of threshing political beans for us, and have not heard a thump of the flail yet, and now have granted him an extension of four years more. And the question which many of us is asking is how many more years will he require before he has gotten the hang of the House so he can do a little political bean threshing for us.

QUESTION.

Napanee, Dec. 26th, 1917.

Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

The Crops of Quebec.

The Bureau of Statistics of the province has issued an estimate of the yields of grain crops in Quebec in 1917. The figures are:

	Bushels.
Wheat	3,952,000
Oats	32,958,000
Barley	3,312,000
Rye	443,000
Peas	897,000
Beans	341,000
Buckwheat	2,822,000
Flaxseed	68,000
Mixed grains	3,070,000

The preparation of these statistics in so full a form is a new activity in the administration of the province and it may take some time and experience to secure the approximation to accuracy which issue that is to be expected in connection with estimates. As the records stand they show a grain production of about 50,000,000 bushels, of which over three-fifths is oats. The wheat yield is under 4,000,000 bushels, and is probably about one-quarter of the consumption of the province. The statistics of the bureau would indicate that the acreage under wheat has increased somewhat in recent years, the yield in the late past having been estimated at between one and two million bushels a year. Quebec was at one time a considerable grower of wheat, both of the winter and spring varieties. As in other parts of the continent, however, many of the farmers exhausted the capacity of their soils and had to take to other branches of culture to make a living. The greater production now claimed may be evidence of improvement in methods as well as an extension of the area under cultivation. The province has long been a large oat-growing district. In comparing Quebec's production with other provinces to the west it is to be remembered that this province is under some climatological disadvantages which make harder the work of the farmer. The province is growing many different crops in many districts, in the eastern and western divisions, dairying and stock raising, with highly profitable results; and at the last industrial fair at Toronto Quebec dairymen took more than a proportionate number of the awards for excellence.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Kingston, will preach at both services.

The choir will render special music.

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Miss Annie Quinn, Toronto, spent
Christmas with her parents, at Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Abell, Toronto,
are guests of her mother, Mrs. John
Coates, for the holidays.

Messrs. Miles Plumley, St. Cathar-
ines, and Isaac Plumley, Niagara
Falls, were in Napanee this week at-
tending the funeral of their brother,
the late Arthur Plumley.

Mrs. Edgar VanBlaricom, Detroit,
is visiting her parents for a couple of
weeks.

Mr. Jos. Madill, Montreal, is spend-
ing a few days with his brother, Mr.
John Madill.

Mr. Wm. Wilson, Govan, Sask., is
spending the holidays with friends in
this county.

Mr. D. B. Wilson is home from Brit-
ish Columbia for a few weeks.

Dr. Gandier, of California, is visit-
ing his parents at Newburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lowry, and Mr.
and Mrs. E. J. Pollard spent Xmas
with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Conoly, at
Yarker.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt spent Xmas
with friends at Peterboro.

Miss Ruth Gordon was home from
Toronto for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. D. Lace, Toron-
to, spent Xmas with Dr. and Mrs. R.
A. Leonard.

Miss Jean Daly is home from Bos-
ton for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Vanalstine, of
St. Catharines, spent Xmas with re-
latives in Napanee.

Miss Kathleen Daly is down from
Toronto for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sherwood are
spending the holidays in New York.

Mrs. John Brandon, and son Jack,
Humboldt, Sask., are home for the
holidays.

Miss Alma Brisco, Newburgh, spent
Xmas at Galt, Ont.

Mrs. P. E. R. Miller, Switzerville,
left last week to spend the winter
with her daughter at Gladstone, Man.

Mr. Arthur Kimmerly spent Xmas
in Montreal.

Miss A. Irene Cowan is home from
Woodstock for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guess are spend-
ing the holidays with his son at Oak-
ville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hamblly and
Miss Olive Hamblly spent Xmas with
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kelly, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Henry and Mr.
and Mrs. McIntyre spent Christmas
with Dr. and Mrs. Cartwright, King-
ston.

Mr. E. B. Weiss and Miss Fleming
spent Christmas with his mother in
Trenton.

Miss Myrtle Stevens is home from
Campbellford for the holidays.

Mrs. Reeves has resigned her po-
sition in the East Ward School, Miss
Vivian McLaughlin will take her
place.

Rev. and Mrs. Harrison, Trenton,
were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Robinson for Christmas.

Mr. Alfred Knight spent Christmas
with friends at Moscow.

Mr. E. W. Grange is in town for a
few days from Ottawa.

Miss Edith Gibson, Toronto, spent
Christmas with her mother, Mrs.
Stephen Gibson.

Mr. Frank Brown was down from
Toronto to spend Christmas with his
mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hamblly spent Christmas

Mr. Jos. Robinson, Toronto, spent
Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Foster.

Mrs. Orval Ward has arrived from
Picton to spend the winter with her
husband here.

Miss Hazel Parks is home from
Kingston for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Jades and
family spent Christmas with Dr. and
Mrs. Nash, Kingston.

Mrs. Stella Storms, Yarker, spent
Wednesday in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Kingston, and
Miss Mamie Blute, Toronto, spent
Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Blute.

Mr. Chas. Vanalstine was called to
Brockville on Thursday to attend the
funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr.
Sharpe.

MARRIAGES.

MICHAELS—WAGAR—At St. Mary
Magdalene's Church, Napanee, on
Wednesday, Dec. 26th, by Rev. J. H.
H. Coleman, M. A., Chris Allan
Michaels, of Iroquois Falls, Ont., to
Frances Mary, daughter of the late
Dr. Nelson Wagar and Mrs. Wagar,
Napanee.

DEATHS

GORDANIER—At Morven, on Thurs-
day, Dec. 27th, 1917, James J. P.
Gordanier, aged 82 years, 7 months.

HUGHES—At Napanee, on Monday,
Dec. 24th, 1917, Mrs. Amos Hughes, of
Sharpe's Corners, aged 42 years, 4
months.

HUGHES—At Richmond, on Wed-
nesday, Dec. 26th, 1917, John H.
Hughes.

PLUMLEY—At Napanee, on Mon-
day, Dec. 24th, 1917, Arthur Plumley,
aged 42 years, 3 months, 10 days.

SAVAGE—At Napanee, on Sunday,
Dec. 23rd, 1917, Elizabeth Savage,
aged 83 years, 6 months.

WRIGHT—At Ernestown, on Thurs-
day, Dec. 27th, 1917, Rose Lillian
Storms, beloved wife of Ernest
Wright, aged 38 years, 9 months.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class work-
men; cigars and tobacco. Give me a
call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Boyes' Grocery.

We have all in season, such as
Emperor grapes, figs, dates, oranges,
lemons, grape fruit, raisins, currants,
Peels, also many packages for over-
seas. Come in and see our assort-
ment.

'Phone 236

G. W. BOYES.

John Street.

Another shipment of pure Hor-
hound Twist just received at WAL-
LACE'S Drug Store.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

an extension of the area under cu-
vation. The province has long b-
a large oat-growing district. In c-
paring Quebec's production with
of provinces to the west it is to
membered that this province is und-
some climatological disadvantages
which make harder the work of th-
adver-
year-
giving
many districts,
the eastern and western divisions
dairying and stock raising, with
highly profitable results; and at the
last industrial fair at Toronto Quebec
dairymen took more than a propor-
tionate number of the awards for
excellence.

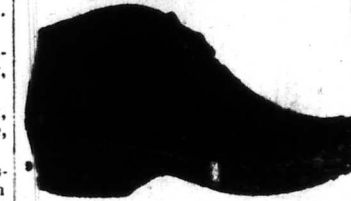
GOING OUT OF IMPLEMENT BUS- INESS.

As I am going out of the im-
ment business all accounts must
settled by cash or note by Jan. 1
1918. After that date they will
placed in the hands of a collector.

2-b

C. A. WISEMAN

Keep Warm by Wearing a Pair of WEISS BROS. OVERSHOES



Men's 2 Buckle	\$2.65
Men's 1 Buckle	1.95
Women's 2 Buckle	1.95
Women's Button Overshoes	1.95
Boys' 1 Buckle	1.75
Misses' 2 Buckle, 11-2....	1.75
Children's 2 Buckle 6-10½	1.45

Look over our Stock of XMAS SLIPPERS from 50c. to \$2.00.

Buck Moccasins to fit every mem-
ber of the family.
Warm Felt Boots also to fit
every member of the family.

WEISS BROS. Largest Shoe Dealers Napanee's Leading Shoe Store. NAPANEE and TRENTON.

A SPLENDID NEW YEAR'S GIFT

Send your friends

The Napanee Express

For Next Year.

It will remind them of your Gift each week in
the year, when they read the news.